

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.69

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
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August 12, 1913, Temperature a.m. 79, p.m. 81. Humidity...91, 82.

August 12, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 87. Humidity...89, 82.

9170 晚二十月七年丑癸

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1913.

三拜禮 號三十月八年亥癸

\$36 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
A message from Bukharest states that the Czar has telegraphed to King Charles of Roumania congratulating him on the conclusion of peace, the result of which, he states, is an indubitable success for Roumania. King Charles replied thanking the Russian Emperor for his fresh and infinitely precious evidences of friendship.

Austria Offended.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna learns that the despatches exchanged between the Kaiser and King Charles of Roumania have given great offence at Vienna. They are regarded as revealing long-suspected Austro-German differences of opinion regarding the Orient, and as showing that Roumania no longer considers Vienna, but Berlin, as the central connecting link of the Triple Alliance. Count Berchtold's Balkan policy is described as a fiasco.

An "Iniquity."

Since it appears tolerably clear that there will be no revision of the Peace Treaty, the tone of the newspapers in Sofia indicates the extreme of depression and bitterness. The Treaty is described as "the iniquity perpetrated in Bukharest." They say that the present peace can only perpetuate disorders, and that Macedonia will be soaked in blood, possibly in the not distant future.

Information from various sources indicate that Turkey is determined to retain Adrianople, and she retains a large force there, while Bulgaria agreed immediately to demobilise.

An inspired article in the "Keelnieche Zeitung" declares that action by European diplomacy against the treaty of Bukharest is out of the question. "Exhausted, But Not Conquered."

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has issued an Army Order in which he says: "The struggle provoked by the treachery of our former allies would have been successful for us if our strength had not been paralysed by unforeseen political circumstances. We are exhausted, but not conquered."

The Order concludes by exhorting the troops to return to peaceful occupations and prepare their children and grand-children to complete one day the glorious work they had begun.

A message from Sofia states that a Te Deum service was held in the Cathedral in celebration of the conclusion of peace.

The King and his suite walked to the Cathedral and back to the palace, followed by cheering crowds.

According to a telegram from Salonika, the Greek and Mussulman inhabitants of the territory allotted to Bulgaria are burning churches, mosques, and dwellings, and are fleeing to Greek territory.

Conference Closes.

London, Received Aug. 13

The Peace Conference at Bukharest has closed amid banquets and other gatherings at which highly poetic speeches were delivered by the Greek, Serbian and Roumanian delegates, all eulogising the equity and reasonableness of the settlement.

The Bulgarian delegate, M. Titchoff, confined himself to saying that he foresaw a future rapprochement between Roumania and Bulgaria.

King Ferdinand's Army Order is regarded as expressing the actual sentiments of the country. It is remarked that while referring explicitly to the treachery of the Allies, the Order says nothing complimentary about Roumania.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

REFUGEE PROBLEM.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 13.
The exodus of Greeks from the country devolving to Bulgaria is becoming formidable, and the Greek Government is obliged to organise special measures for their relief. It hopes to be able to settle the bulk of the refugees in the plain at Damirhissar. The Bulgarians will succeed to the devastated district.

Speech by Sir E. Grey.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reviewed the Balkan position. He announced that the Ambassadors Conference had adjourned and would re-assemble whenever necessary. The fact of the adjournment did not afford any ground for ill-founded inference regarding the relations between the Powers. He emphasised the point that the Conference had reached agreement regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands, which was the object of their meetings. An international Commission of Control would establish and create and autonomous Albanian State under a Prince selected by the Powers. He pointed out that Britain was particularly interested in the Aegean Islands from a naval standpoint, and remarked that our position was that none of the islands should be retained by any Great Power. He did not doubt that Italy would give up her occupation when Turkey fulfilled her part of the Treaty of Lausanne. It would be entirely wrong to suggest there was any doubt of Italy's good faith.

The two outstanding questions were the eventual settlement of Thrace and the settlement in Macedonia under the Treaty of Bukharest. He dwelt on the question of Turkey re-occupying Thrace and discharging the Treaty of London, but pointed out that the agreement between Bulgaria and Roumania, which likewise was concluded under the auspices of the Powers, had also been disregarded. It seemed to him that every State in the Balkans had disregarded Treaties, agreements and Alliances. There was one satisfaction, namely the cessation of hostilities. Peace was apparently assured. He declared that Turkey might not have got as favourable terms as the Enos-Midia line if the Allies had not known that the raising of the question of Constantinople or the Straits would mean intervention by one or more Powers.

British policy towards Turkey was to consolidate and secure Turkish authority and integrity in the dominions of Asiatic Turkey and behind the Enos-Midia line. The success of that policy depended upon the good will of the other Powers. Asiatic Turkey interested so many Powers that whatever was done must have the consent of all. If Turkey did not accept the advice of the Powers she would eventually meet disaster, either by financial distress or by the armed intervention of one or more Powers.

Turning to the Treaty of Bukharest, he strongly advocated the minimum of interference. He affirmed that if a Power requested a modification on one point, then it was possible that other Powers would suggest revision of others. It would be futile for the Powers to suggest a modification unless they were prepared to assert their will by force. Britain did not propose to suggest any modification.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

BRITAIN'S AIM.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 13.
The Powers would require some time to examine the whole situation in Thrace and Macedonia before deciding formally what steps should be taken. Britain would continue to work as closely as possible with the other Powers in the interests of a common peace. Both Turkey and the Allies should understand that the abstinence of the Powers hitherto from forcible intervention did not mean that under all circumstances any one of the Powers would not intervene if sufficient provocation were given.

Congratulations.

London, Received Aug. 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest states that King Charles has telegraphed to the kings of Greece, Serbia and Montenegro congratulating them on the signing of peace. In reply their Majesties thanked King Charles in appropriate terms.

Hope of Intimate Relations.

King Ferdinand acknowledged the conciliatory attitude of Bulgaria and hoping that peace would bring prosperity to Bulgaria. King Ferdinand replied admitting that the end of the sanguinary war was due to Roumania's efforts and hoping that the relations between Roumania and Bulgaria would become more intimate.

London Conference Findings.

Later.
The Conference in London has agreed to a compromise regarding the Southern Albanian frontier, between the claims of Greece and demands of Italy and Austria. The district of Koritza, which was strongly claimed by Greece, has been assigned to Albania. The Conference has also agreed concerning the Aegean Islands.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

London, Received Aug. 13.
The Medical Congress in London was closed by an address from Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, on the relationship of medicine and public health. He emphasised the cosmopolitanism of medical knowledge and the importance of preventive medicine.

Suffragists Again.

Suffragists again interrupted Mr. Burns, were ejected. The next Congress is to be held at Munich in 1917.

VENEZUELA.

REVOLUTION FAILS.

London, Received Aug. 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that ex-President Castro's attempt to bring about a Revolution has failed, and the leaders in the eastern part of the Republic have been arrested.

OBITUARY.

SIR P. ADAMJEE.

London, Received Aug. 13.
The death is announced in Bombay of Sir Peerbhoy Adamjee, a philanthropist whose charities amounted to upwards of fifty lakhs of rupees. Deceased was knighted in 1907 and was a J.P. of Bombay.

TELEGRAMS.

SOMALILAND RISING.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 13.
The Somaliland Camel Corps were making a reconnaissance between Berbera and Odwein when the forces were attacked by from 1,000 to 2,000 Dervishes. The Commandant of the Corps and about 50 men were killed. The Corps is now retreating towards Sheikh, whither an Indian contingent from Berbera is proceeding.

Official Account.

Mr Archer, the Officer Administering the Somaliland Government, in an official despatch from Burao, dated the 9th inst., states that the Camel Corps was making a reconnaissance between Berbera and Odwein when it was attacked by 2,000 Dervishes, who are believed to be advancing on Burao. Two men of the Company who have arrived report that two officers, named Corfield and Dunn, are among the casualties, the former being killed and the latter wounded; sixty men are also reported dead. The Company's retreat was cut off and they therefore threw up a zariba; the maximum jammed. The losses, both of Dervishes and friendly forces, were exceedingly heavy. The despatch continues: "I am proceeding with an Indian escort of twenty men and such friendly forces as I can collect to attempt to go to their succour. I have ordered an Indian contingent to proceed to our assistance in case we are unable to retreat on Sheikh, and have requested the Resident at Aden to send 300 troops to garrison Berbera."

A later despatch says: "We joined the Camel Corps at two o'clock in the morning, eighteen miles to the south-east, and have safely returned to Burao. The Dervishes, owing to shortage of ammunition, did not follow. Captain Summers, the Commandant of the Indian contingent which accompanied the reconnaissance, will advise me on the military aspect of the situation; he was severely wounded thrice, but not dangerously. Corfield was killed at the beginning of the action. Dunn is not wounded. The Company's casualties are not accurately known, but they probably total fifty. The Dervishes numbered between 1,000 and 2,000 armed with rifles. They have cleared the district of stock. The tribesmen are moving to the north. Probably a relief fund will be necessary for the destitute. I consider an attack on Burao possible and shall evacuate to-night. An Indian contingent occupies Sheikh, where a temporary hospital will be established."

"Great Gallantry."

Later.
In the House of Commons, Mr Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, read Mr Archer's despatches. He said the India Office had authorised Aden to send 300 troops to Berbera and the Admiralty had ordered a gunboat at Muscat to proceed to Berbera. Mr Harcourt concluded by saying that he was sure the House would recognise the great gallantry of all concerned, especially of Mr. Archer, who with only twenty men went to the succour of those in distress.—(Cheers.)
Mr Harcourt informed Mr Dillon that he had no information as to why the Camel Corps were so far from the coast.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received Aug. 13.
Gloucestershire beat Hampshire at Cheltenham by 28 runs.

TELEGRAMS.

EMPIRE APPEAL COURT.

THE BILL.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
In the House of Commons the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill has been read a third time. The Memorandum says the increase in the number of the Law Lords to six, as proposed by the Bill, is the first step necessary to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911.

RIOTING IN IRELAND.

ORANGE PROCESSION ATTACKED.

London, Received Aug. 13.
Disturbances are reported from Londonderry, where the Nationalists attacked an Orange procession celebrating the "Relief of Derry." The Orangemen retaliated with revolvers, and the police made baton charges. Great excitement prevails.

Mayor Seriously Injured.

Later.
The Mayor of Londonderry, Sir William McLearn, on reasoning a stranger from the Nationalists, was struck on the back of the head with a stone and was seriously injured.

GOVERNOR SULZER.

IMPEACHMENT APPROVED.

London, Received Aug. 13.
The State Legislature of New York has adopted a motion in favour of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer, who has been charged with speculating wholesale in electoral funds.

TRIED BY HER OWN SEX.

Woman Acquitted by Female Jury.

Mrs Bertha Williams has just achieved a suffrage victory in San Francisco. She had been arrested on a criminal charge, and she demanded a trial by jury composed solely of women.

The District Attorney objected to the demand, but Judge Dunne, taking the view that the granting of women's suffrage carried with it the right for a woman to be tried by her sex, added the names of thirty women to the panel from which the jury was drawn.

The defendant was justified in her action, because she was triumphantly acquitted by the female jury.

The World's Oldest Trees.

None of the famous British oaks, long-lived though they are, comes anywhere near holding the record as the oldest tree in the world. The Soma cypress, in Lombardy is known to have existed 40 years before the birth of Christ, and Ceylon boasts of a sacred tree which is said to have sprung from a branch of one under which Buddha reclined in the sixth century B.C. According to Dean Stanley, too, there are still eight of the original olives standing in Gethsemane. Straying into the realm of legend, one can find a tree sprung from Cain's staff in Palestine.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN STRIKE.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Milan says the strikers at Milan have been resuming their attempts to promote a general strike at other centres, including Rome, but nearly everywhere their efforts proved a failure.

Practically Ended.

London, Received Aug. 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Milan states that the strike is practically ended. The men still out are confined to the metal industry. Public services have resumed their normal aspect. Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that there is no sign of a strike there; everything is working normally.

AVIATION PROGRESS.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

London, Received Aug. 12.
A French Captain named Felix who has made some famous aerial flights in Morocco, flew from Eastchurch to Boulogne on a biplane invented by Lieutenant Dunne, which, it is claimed, has solved the problem of automatic stability. The new machine is shaped like a broad arrow.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

Enquiry into the Circumstances to-day.

At the Harbour Office, to-day, Mr E. Jones, Assistant Harbour Master, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the collision between the steam launch Tai Ching, and the Emerald, in the waters of the Colony on August 1.

Mr Shenton, of Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for Messrs Shawan Tomes and Co. and Mr R.C. Faithfull for the owner of the steam launch Tai Ching.

Leung Shui, the master of the "Emerald" said the launch was towing two lighters belonging to the Green Island Cement Company from west to east, and when his launch and the lighters were about 300 feet south west of the Kowloon Ferry Pier, he noticed the launch's red and white lights steering at right angles to his course. When about 200 feet from the launch he gave a long blast on the whistle and steamed ahead. The other launch came up and struck one of the lighters which were being towed alongside one another. After striking the lighter four blasts were given by the Tai Ching. Witness then cast off the tow and proceeded to the Tai Ching to save life. The Tai Ching did not require assistance and steamed away. Witness then took up the tow again and when near Hoi's Wharf the damaged lighter sunk. There were 710 casks of cement on board. He made fast to a buoy. They were being towed to the cement works. He carried two mast head lights and a red green light. The mast head lights were both above the awning.

A seaman on the Emerald gave evidence supporting the statement of the last witness.

Captain Arthur, of Messrs Goddard and Douglas, surveyed the Tai Ching and found she was damaged badly, principally her bows, due to the collision. After examining the lighters that the Tai Ching had struck, he came to the conclusion that the Tai Ching struck the fender of the lighter first, and crushed into the planking of the lighter, about the bilge. The speed of the Tai Ching must have been considerable to do the damage she did.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Sir Peerbhoy Adamjee, a prominent Bombay philanthropist, is dead.

The Woosung Forts surrendered to the Government forces this morning.

Ex-President Castro's efforts to bring about a Revolution in Venezuela have failed.

The Milan strike has practically ended, and efforts to extend the movement have failed.

Sir Edward Grey has lengthily reviewed the Balkan situation, in the House of Commons.

Twenty thousand Hunan rebels have crossed the border and are confronting the outposts of the Hupeh Army.

The New York State Legislature has adopted a motion in favour of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer.

The Bulgarian delegate to Bukharest says he foresees a rapprochement between Roumania and Bulgaria.

King Charles has telegraphed congratulations to the kings of Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro on the signing of peace.

The medical congress in London was closed by an address from Mr John Burns on the relationship of medicine and public health.

There has been a serious conflict between Orangemen and Nationalists at Londonderry, in which the Mayor was injured by stone throwing.

Telegram give details of the attack on the Somaliland Camel Corps by Dervishes, the Commandant of the Corps and about 50 men being killed.

King Ferdinand has expressed to King Charles that the end of the war was due to Roumania's efforts and hoping that relations between Roumania and Bulgaria will become more intimate.

LOCAL.

The case in which a Chinese doctor of medicine sues an insurance company was further heard to-day.

The R. E. water polo team was defeated by the "A" and "G" companies of the D.O.L. for the first time this season in the Gascoigne League.

Mr Cecil Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Colonial Secretary to British Guiana and leaves Hongkong on August 27.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co. Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co. Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

Friday, August 15.
Bandmann Opera Co. Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

Saturday, August 16.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, half yearly meeting. City Hall, noon.

Saturday, August 23.
Third Pagal Gymkhana.

Tuesday, September 2.

Arrival of H.M.S. Alcority, on board, 11 a.m.

Auction of H.M.S.S. Handy and Janus 11 a.m.

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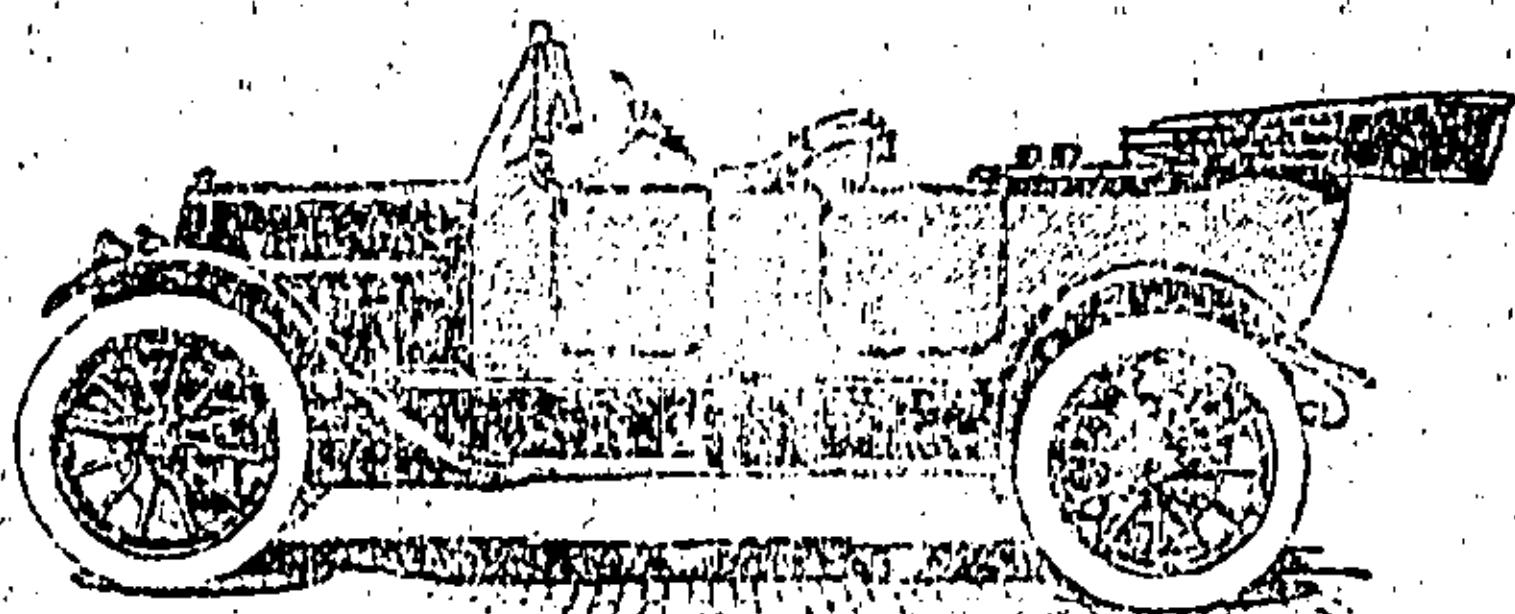
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 Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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 Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [6]

Notices

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China Mail.

The Revolt.

 Neither from the North or the
 South is there any news of much
 interest to-day. Canton is in a
 much more satisfactory condition
 than one would have ventured
 last week to predict. General
 Lung Chi Kwon, though still
 near the city is not quite in it
 yet, and it is clear that he intends
 running no risks from soldiers
 who have demonstrated their
 readiness to resort to arms without
 hesitation as to the pros and cons
 of the case. The squabble that took
 place at the Kanyamshan yester-
 day would naturally not incline
 General Lung to feel favourably
 disposed towards the troops which
 have been in the city for some
 time. It is manifest, however,
 that the trouble was due to mis-
 understanding either of the un-
 expected arrival of the troops or
 of the General's motive in sending
 his troops to the hill. Such an
 occurrence might easily assume
 proportions of much gravity, and
 it is therefore to be hoped the more
 care will be taken to avoid all
 cause of friction, especially
 at the present critical time.

Daily Press.

Situation in China.

 We can only hope that the
 signal failure of the latest enter-
 prise will make a deep impression
 in the minds of the troops as well
 as in the minds of the civilian
 population. There is no disguis-
 ing the fact that the "loyalty" of
 the troops, in South China at
 least, is a very rotten reed to lean
 upon. It was less than a month
 ago that General Lung, the
 man who is now regarded as the
 personification of loyalty in Can-
 ton, was reported as having sent
 a telegram to Chan Kwang-ming
 commending the traitorous action
 he took and saying: "I shall be
 ready to lead the sturdy men
 under me and execute your
 orders, and in conjunction
 with yourself will endeavour to
 punish traitors." General Lung's
 views as to who are the traitors
 have evidently undergone a very
 sudden change, and judging from
 the references to "funds" in the
 appeals addressed to him from
 Canton, it rather looks as though
 patriotism in his case—as in the
 case of so many of the politicians
 he is now opposing—is but another
 name for pelf. In the circum-
 stances we can only trust that the
 available funds are ample enough
 to ensure the permanence of the
 era of peace which is declared to
 have dawned with his arrival
 in Canton.

South China Morning Post.

Cities of Refuge.

 We quite admit that such ref-
 uge affords time for anger to die
 down, for reason to resume its
 sway, and that the place of refuge
 is a standing protest against a
 too arbitrary system of rule, but
 the arguments against allowing
 such a peculiarly situated city
 as Victoria, for instance, to
 become a centre for political and
 criminal conspirators and re-
 fugees are too overwhelming to
 permit of idealistic philanthropy
 to prevail. Ninety per cent. of
 the regular inhabitants of Hong-
 kong, if consulted on the
 subject, would vote unreservedly
 against the colony being made
 the dumping ground of hordes
 from Canton who pay any price
 for a roof, any charge for food
 and who overcrowd the none too
 salubrious quarters of the colony
 and endanger the health of the
 community. There is a limit
 to all things, and it is about time
 the authorities in this somewhat
 limited city adopted some means
 of keeping within reasonable
 bounds the periodic influx of
 refugees from the neighbour-
 hood. They do us no good.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Jamaican Bananas.

A menace is removed from a very important West Indian industry by the decision of the United States Government to place a tax of 10 cents per 100lb. on Jamaican bananas instead of basing the charge on the number of fruit in a bunch, as originally proposed. The latter method would have injured the West Indian trade, because of the difference in weight between the Jamaican bananas and those from Costa Rica. It was anticipated that the change would be made, as the Jamaican supply has the effect of preventing a banana trust.

North-Western.

Mr. Cumberland Lowndes, who has been appointed to the responsible position of chief outdoor goods manager of the London and North-Western Railway, has been with the North-Western Company for 30 years. Like most railwaymen who have risen to occupy important positions, Mr. Lowndes has gained experience at a number of leading railway centres, including Liverpool, Manchester, and Euston. The London and North-Western, we believe, is the only English company to appoint officers with the title of "outdoor" goods managers, a designation not quite so self-explanatory as it may appear at first sight.

The "Era."

Known to everyone in the profession, the "Era," which has reduced its price from 6d. to 1d., has been the recognised organ of the British stage since 1837, and in the sixties Dickens wrote that its perusal was "one of my greatest enjoyments." Some time ago the proprietors felt that the charge of 6d. was too high, and a penny edition was published on Wednesday, in addition to the usual 6d. "Era" on Saturday. So great was the success of the innovation that it was decided to reduce the price of the 6d. paper to 1d. and merge the Wednesday and Saturday issues into one.

During the course of its long career, the "Era" has rendered many valuable services to the Drama. As a result of its criticisms on the administration of the National Theatre Fund, that body was obliged to issue its balance-sheet and hold a Mansion House meeting; and lately the journal has offered a prize of £100 for the best play submitted. As is natural with a paper dealing with theatrical doings, the "Era" has been called on to fight a considerable number of libel actions, including one brought by Sir W. S. Gilbert for being compared with a "Sacred Elephant."

THE CAUSE OF MILITANCY.

The Woman's Movement.

(Continued From Yesterday).

What then has been the history of the Woman's Suffrage Movement in England? The greater part of it must be starred over for the sake of brevity.

In 1870 the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill was introduced to give votes to women on the same terms as men. It passed a second reading with a majority of 33. For some years prior to that date and for 37 years after it a perfectly peaceful and constitutional agitation was carried on for woman suffrage. Larger meetings and more meetings were held in support of votes for women than were held at the same time in support of the agricultural labourers' vote. The "Press" boycotted the women's meetings. Monster petitions were presented to Parliament. The Members were roused. A majority of Members in the House of Commons were pledged to support woman suffrage.

The Reform Bill was introduced in 1834. Some Members proposed an amendment, including women. Mr. Gladstone said he was "indignant over the suggestion" and he "renewed the Members' break their pledge and vote against it." The women had no means of bringing pressure to bear and were left voteless. Many women, lost hope and spirit, but the work went on. Women formed themselves into Liberal and Conservative Associations to help candidates at election times under the delusion that the Members so elected would show them due grateful and support votes for women in the House. The House itself treated the matter as a joke and any mention of "votes for the fair sex" was greeted with hilarity.

In 1905 the Independent Labour Party prepared a Woman Suffrage Bill, which Mr. Bamford Slack introduced. The bill was set down for the second order of the day, May 12. The first place for the day was given to a bill providing that carts on public roads at night should carry a light behind as well as before. The lobbies were packed with anxious waiting women. From 12 o'clock until 4.30 the discussion of the Lighting Bill was prolonged and in the remaining half hour the Women's Bill was talked out amid laughter. A meeting of protest was held outside which was roughly dispersed by the police.

In October, 1905, within a few days of the fortieth anniversary of the first Woman Suffrage So-

ciety, Sir Edward Grey in Manchester announced that woman suffrage was outside practical politics. The suffragists continued to get up huge petitions which were ignored.

In 1908 a Woman Suffrage Resolution was introduced. One Member made a peculiarly insulting speech, and another with his eyes on the clock joked the Resolution out.

A large deputation was sent to Sir Campbell Bannerman. In his reply the Premier ended with the words,—"This is where you and I are all agreed. It has been very nice and pleasant hitherto but now we come to the question of what I can say to you, not expressing my own individual convictions but as speaking for others, and I have only one thing to preach to you and that is the virtue of patience."

In 1907 Mr. Dickinson's Women's Enfranchise Bill was introduced. Sir Campbell Bannerman, had said,—"I will with much pleasure give my support to Mr. Dickinson's Bill when it comes before the House." At the second reading of the Bill he said,—"I am not very warmly enamoured of it"—and cast doubts on Mr. Dickinson's figures. Attempts were made to move the closure of the debate so that a vote might be taken. Mr. Rees talked the measure out after five hours debate.

A Woman Suffrage Resolution was introduced by Sir Charles McLaren and was blocked by a dummy Bill giving votes to every man and woman.

A Resolution was prepared by the women and carried to the Prime Minister. A thousand extra police protected the House of Commons. The women were roughly handled and most of them were very seriously hurt. Members of Parliament, including Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George, came out to see the fun and watched the scene from behind a cordon of police.

In October of 1907 four thousand women held a procession in Edinburgh and attempted to see the Premier. They received the following message from him,—"I think women ought to go on agitating, holding public meetings and pestering as much as they can."

In 1908 Mr. Stanger's Bill for Woman Suffrage passed a second reading with a majority of 179.

In 1910 a Conciliation Committee was formed in the House of Commons and a Conciliation Bill which was considered to be the only Measure which had a fair chance of passing, was introduced. The Women suffragists all supported it and urged their friends in the House to do the same. In the House Mr. Lloyd George, the falsest of all

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the false friends of the cause, spoke against the Bill on the grounds that it was not wide enough. The second reading passed with a majority of 109 but was voted to come before a Committee of the whole House. The Prime Minister refused to allow any further time for the Bill. Mr. Asquith told the women that facilities for a Bill could not be granted before the close of the year. When asked about the next year he replied "Wait and see."

In 1911 the Conciliation Bill (modified) brought in a majority of 167 at the second reading and the Government promised further facilities in 1912. All suffragists joined in the support of this Bill. Mr. Lloyd George caused uneasiness by beginning to find fault with the Bill and to say it was not wide enough. Then came the announcement of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. Mr. Lloyd George enthusiastically announced that he and his colleagues had "torpedoed the Conciliation Bill," which was an unworthy measure, and that an amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill was the women's splendid chance. This, of course, split the suffrage forces. In view of Mr. Lloyd George's article in the July number of Nash's magazine it is instructive to quote his words.

February 25, 1912, "When I hear suggestions that the Government propose not to introduce the Reform Bill (Manhood Suffrage Bill) or that it will be drafted in such a way as to give opportunity of amendment, I say that it is an imputation of deep dishonour that I decline to discuss. No Government could commit such an outrage on public faith without forfeiting the respect of every honest man and woman in the land."

We all know what happened. The Conciliation Bill was defeated and the Speaker ruled that the Reform Bill was not capable of amendment to include Woman Suffrage. In Nash's Magazine Mr. Lloyd George declares militancy re-

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sponsible for the failure and says that the women did not accept Mr. Asquith's pledge or help him to redeem it—if they had done, Woman's Suffrage would now be an accomplished fact. Yet Mr. Asquith's pledge referred solely and exclusively to the Conciliation Bill which Mr. Lloyd George "torpedoed" in favour of a worthless amendment to the Reform Bill. Can any honest man read this record and say that if such treatment, ridicule and trickery had been meted out to him, he would have accepted it meekly and without protest? (To be Continued.)

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1913.

THE ROOT OF CHINA'S TROUBLES.

When the Manchu Dynasty was overthrown some two years ago and the Chinese Republic was founded the opinion was held in many quarters that China's troubles were past and that henceforth there would be uninterrupted progress and advancement throughout a country whose history had been one long succession of distraction and restlessness. A new spirit was thought to have been born, the Millennium to have dawned. Everybody intended pulling together for the common weal, so the enthusiasts told us; and the long-awaited awakening was at hand. The contrast between these predictions and the events which have superseded them requires no emphasising; it is too well known. So far from peace, concord and progress being realised, there have been little else than intrigue and destructive influences at work within the past two years, and to-day China stands, not stronger, but, if anything, weaker than she did when she cast aside Monarchism and took on the new Republicanism.

Though a good case could be made out to show that the Chinese nation must of necessity find it difficult to adapt itself to the spirit of Republicanism, it is not, we think, solely due to any incompatibility of adjustment in this respect that continued turmoil has prevailed up and down the country. The root of the trouble has been a too hurried adoption of the party political system. Had the several leaders of Republicanism agreed from the first to sink minor points of difference in working for the nation's welfare, there would have been little to cause disturbance and unrest. But the leading spirits who brought about the Revolution, the hot-heads of the movement, seem to have determined that it should be a case of fully-fledged Republicanism or nothing—there must be "liberty of opinion" to all, and no compromise, whatever the consequences. The truth was that China was not ripe for such a development. We know now how the movement spread. Feelings became so bitter that the parties gradually grew into nothing better than secret societies, charged with the attainment of their ends at all costs. Chief of these was the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which, without the least grain of doubt, instigated the new revolt which is still making its effects felt and is requiring all the energies of the Government to crush under foot. This is the party which President Yuan quite recently called upon to expel from its ranks the rebel leaders, accompanying his demand with a threat that if it did not in this way give evidence of its disinterestedness in revolutionary propaganda it would be treated as a seditious organisation under the guise of a political party. Since that decree the party has expelled from membership General Huang Hsing, Chou Chi-mei, Peh Wen-yu, Li Lieh-chun and Chen Chiua-ming, all of whom were named in the Presidential order, all of whom were prominent officials of the Kuomintang Party, and all of whom have played no small part in the present rebellion.

Something, at any rate, has been gained by the removal from the ranks of the Kuomintang of these stormy petrels. These men, and others, have by their mischievous intrigues been sapping the strength of the nation. But it is not sufficient to clear out individuals; change of policy is the all-important thing. We shall therefore watch the future doings of the Kuomintang Party with a lively interest. If it moderates its methods and works on law-abiding lines, real and lasting good will come of the President's timely intervention. And not the least beneficial result to spring therefrom would be the warning it conveys to others to keep within bounds in their political activities.

Being Crowded Out.

Everybody knows how acute the housing problem has become in the Colony during the past few years, and from present tendencies it would appear certain that the matter will continue to grow in seriousness in the days ahead. Every year Europeans find it more difficult to procure suitable accommodation. This side of the harbour the Chinese population has gradually encroached on what were previously purely European quarters and the same thing is now taking place in Kowloon. Many of the smaller houses on the mainland are at present occupied by Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos, and by degrees the white population is being driven out of these localities. We hear now that the flats are also beginning to be invaded by Orientals, and we wonder where it will all end. It seems high time to consider the question of a European reservation on the Kowloon peninsula.

Innocents Abroad.

All the people who have come from Canton during the recent trouble are not rascals. Some of them, on the contrary, are simple, confiding people who have still much to learn of the wickedness of the world. One or two cases have been reported in our columns of innocent folk from Canton who have been persuaded, by plausible rogues, into parting with their money and valuables, "for safe keeping." The treasure actually is kept very safely; so safely that the owner does not see it again. We have been told of another trick which has in it the element of neatness—if the word may be employed in such a connection. The allegation is that a newcomer from Canton found that the key of his handbag was missing and left it with a shopman to have a key made to fit it. A little later a call was made for the bag; and fifteen cents paid for the key. But the man who took away the bag, so it is said, was not the real owner but some artful person who apparently overheard the first order given.

A Decrease in Crime.

While we are on the subject of rogues and roguery, it is worth remarking on the drop in the number of offenders appearing at the police court during recent weeks. Is it mere coincidence that this should be recorded at a time when there is trouble in Canton? We have already voiced a fear that the Colony may suffer from the influx of bad characters from Canton, but, for the time being at least, the opposite seems to be the case. The bad characters appear to have been attracted from Hongkong to Canton, in hopes of loot, and the Colony is all the better for their absence. There may be quite another reason for the decrease of crime of late, but it is not readily apparent, and that advanced fits the case very nicely anyhow. If when the Canton trouble subsides and the undesirable flock back to Hongkong, the courts get busier, we shall be more than ever convinced that this view is right.

Insurance Malingers.

There are always people to be found ready to take advantage of any scheme intended to confer popular benefits. It need be no surprise, therefore, to learn that a deal of malingering is going on in connection with the Insurance Act at Home. Numbers of work-shy have either been feigning sickness to procure benefits, or have been endeavouring to lengthen out their period of "convalescence." It appears that the existing arrangements for dealing with this evil are not satisfactory, and much discussion is going on as to how the problem shall be tackled. It is not an easy matter to take in hand, but among the best suggestions that we have seen is one that State-appointed and State-paid referees, with arbitrary powers, should be appointed, to whom all suspected malingers should be subjected for examination and judgment. This may work a trifle hard in some cases; but the evil must be nipped in the bud at all costs.

DAY BY DAY.

"Deliberate with caution, but act with decision: and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness."—Colton.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Arcadia this morning.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yingchow to-day.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Despatched per s.s. Empress of Asia at 1 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Arcadia at 5 p.m. to-day.

Solicitor's Change.
Mr O. Fairbrother Mason, who was connected with the firm of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, has now joined Mr F. X. D'Almada.

A Light Calendar.
At the Police Court, this morning, the calendar was again light and with the exception of one the cases were all of a minor nature.

Ricksha Coolie's offence.
Before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, a ricksha coolie who took a pocket book that belongs to a European gentleman, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Gamblers.
At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeld, Inspector McHardy, charged nineteen men with gambling at 67 Nullah Lane. The first defendant was fined \$50, or in default two months, and the remainder \$3 each or in default ten days.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

The case in which Alim Khan is charged with embezzling \$72, the money of the Government, again came before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this afternoon, when further legal points were presented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who defended.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

AN APOSTLE OF THE OPEN-AIR.

"Men who have slept much under the skies and made themselves brothers to birds and beasts cannot be disguised by broadcloth and a townsman's hat," says a writer in the "Daily Mail." "Those will have noticed this who have had the felicity of seeing and hearing America's great apostle of the open-air life—Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, who recently delighted British audiences with his lectures upon 'The Fascination of the Wild'—for there never was a lecturer less academic than he."

"No one has ever talked of natural history with so much nature in his discourse and so little in his science. No hunter of wild animals has been so seldom a rascal and so constant a friend. He has not gone into the wilds, as so many would-be Nimrods have, armed with batteries of destruction and returned to write wearisome yarns of his prowess. He has gone out with batteries of observation, and his finest 'bags' have been with camera, pencil, and pen. Thus he came to write his best-known book, 'Wild Animals I Have Known.'"

FIRST MAP OF JAPAN.

An interesting story of the life and work of the first man to make a reliable map of Japan was told by Colonel E. B. Knobel at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society at Burlington House recently. Ino Oluket, he said, was a very remarkable man. Born in 1747, he carried on business as a brewer until about 1800, amassing considerable money. Late in life he asked to be allowed to make a map of Japan at his own expense. For 18 years he continued his labours employing 13 assistants, including four pupils, and the result of his work was afterwards incorporated in 14 volumes. All the instruments he made were of his own construction, and it was stated that the original instruments were on view at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition last year. The lecturer had ascertained, however, that only the compass was an original, the other instruments having been destroyed by fire.

FIGHTING IN CANTON.

Yamen and Government Buildings Burned Down.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, Tuesday afternoon.—It was easy to see, as one passed along the Bund this morning, that something a little out of the ordinary was going on or was expected. Most of the shops were closed and others had their gratings half-shut. From west to east the whole Bund was alive with General Lung's soldiers, some lounging on junks, others patrolling the pavements, and others mounting guard over the various Government Offices; all armed with rifles and an infinite supply of ammunition. Pedestrians and coolies all looked apprehensive, and no one knew what was going to happen next.

The first Chinese Government official the writer met this morning looked very grave indeed. "The trouble is only just beginning," he said. "The feeling is getting about that Governor General Lung is growing frightened and is unable to face the situation. Of course that is entirely false, for he is well able to handle matters and is not the man to be afraid. My opinion is that, with proper backing, he can and will do everything right, though it is going to be a work of time. But at present the troops are undeniably out of hand. So far Wong Sze-lung's men seem to be of one mind with the Tutuh's troops but it would take little to make them resent Lung's authority if he should happen to offend them."

On seeking to enter the police station your correspondent was, for the first time, stopped and questioned. A double guard is on duty there. The police estimate the number of persons killed during the firing yesterday at about twenty-seven, though the native papers have got into the hundreds. Another Chinese whose information is usually reliable fixed the number at over a hundred.

The seat of the fighting is near the North Gate. The Kwan Yau Shan five-storeyed pagoda there has been—and still is—occupied by several hundred men of the 2nd army division; men on whom Chan Kwing-ming was relying for support and who, throughout, have been steadily opposed to Lung Chai-kwong. Some of Lung's troops were sent to occupy this spot but, in order to drive them off, those in possession fired on them. The place is valuable from a strategic point of view, for it is quite close to the White Cloud Hills, is easy to hold, and yet easy to retreat from if necessary.

General Lung is stated to be infuriated at this set-back to his plans, and he vows that he will measure out heavy punishment to those who refuse to obey him as Yuan's representative. This morning he issued a proclamation forbidding any soldier to carry arms unless he was on duty. Yesterday, from his gunboat, he addressed a number of representative merchants, who were assembled on the flower-boats, his own boat being too small to accommodate a large gathering. In a short and pointed speech he said that it had been the President's intention to send troops down to punish the rebels, but that he had assured Yuan Shih-k'ai that he (Lung) was well able to restore order and this he intended to do. Yesterday the police were given an extra month's pay and there is talk of a special medal being awarded in recognition of their services to the Republic throughout the trouble. The Chief Justice has issued a proclamation forbidding any of the officials of his yamen or any other law office to leave his official premises without permission.

Between the Police Station and the Kowloon Railway terminus the crush of troops seemed greater than ever. Even the theatre was garrisoned by them, and everywhere General Lung's flag was in evidence. In places big guns had been placed on the pavement and stood ready for transport to wherever they might be needed.

At Tai Sha Tan the station was well guarded by police. Here one of the railway officials who seems to be well posted as to the goings-on of the neighbourhood, gave it as his opinion

that unless the quarrel could be settled to-day, it was bound to spread to very serious dimensions indeed; and this seems to be the general idea.

Wong Sze-lung, it appears, on receipt of a telegram from Lung, before he left Chiu Lung, ordered the troops to vacate the Pagoda to make room for Lung's soldiers. The order seems to have been politely ignored, and hence the trouble. The latest piece of impudence on the part of those in possession is to demand three months' additional pay before they will leave or will pay allegiance to the new Tutuh.

Canton, Wednesday morning.—The situation here is more serious than it has been since the beginning of the trouble. In a word, a small section of the army is defying and holding at bay the rest, and firing has gone on, practically without intermission, for some thirty-six hours. What is behind the matter—why a mere six or seven hundred men whose training is almost a minus quantity should be allowed to hold the Kwan Yau Shan pagoda against the rest of the army—it is not easy to see; and the only conclusion one can arrive at is that these men have more sympathy and a far greater following than has been believed to be the case. The duration of the fighting can be attributed to this, and to the fact that the firing is of a particularly erratic nature; the troops are, for the more part, men who should never be trusted to carry arms, and the shooting has been principally sheer waste of ammunition; noise for its own sake. Of course there is no means yet of learning the number of the slain; it is to be feared that the majority of these are inoffensive citizens.

While on this point it should be mentioned that there was fighting at Samshui last Saturday, not between the Cantonese and Lung's troops but among the Cantonese themselves. One section of these had just been paid and so wished to desert, while another, that had not been paid, objected. An enormous quantity of ammunition was thereupon wasted by each party firing at the other and, when at last a truce was made, it was discovered that the only person injured was an old man in charge of a fruit stall.

Herein, then, lies the gravest part of the situation: that men have become terror-stricken, afraid to venture in the streets for fear of a stray bullet, yet not knowing how soon their houses may be destroyed by shells. Soon after mid-day yesterday the mutineers turned some heavy guns on what was formerly the Tutuh's Yamen and, later, on the gunboats lying along the Bund. Along here your correspondent seems to have had a couple of lucky "let-offs." Within less than an hour after his passing the theatre to the west of Tai Sha Tan station (which, as previously stated, is garrisoned by troops) a couple of cannon shot tore through the building, while outside the Police station just after your correspondent left, one of the shots from behind the city flew over the block near the Admiralty and pitched in the roadway on the Bund nearly opposite the police-station. A Chinese in a ricksha only escaped by feet. Strangely enough, some gentlemen who were taking tiffin at the Stag Hotel—outside which the shell fell—declare that, shortly after, there was rifle-firing on the same building, which is inexplicable unless it was the result of panic among those defending the neighbourhood. Undoubtedly at the theatre there was a lot of aimless or accidental firing of Mausers and rifles by some of the defenders who had lost their heads.

The usual number of scares and false alarms have been experienced. The Chinese on the Shamshui had a story that firing was taking place on the bridge at the West Bund and that several corpses lay there. This was pure fiction, for the writer had crossed this bridge at the very moment when the alleged firing was going on. The only corpse in that neighbourhood was that of a country fellow who dropped dead from fright or from a weak heart, or both, when it was announced that the police were going to fire.

All the afternoon this sort of minor panic was the rule; at intervals the sampan people screaming, the shopkeepers shouting into their shops and hurrying themselves in. The sense of coming danger was increased when it was known that the Shik Wai Lung (Samshui Railway) ferry boat had stopped running. Before four o'clock the gates of the Shamshui were closed, one bridge being occupied by a strong firing party from the French gunboat Vigilant, the other by a double guard of Punjabis; and, for the first time, the Punjabis patrolled the Settlement through the night.

Your correspondent made a further effort to get Eastwards later in the afternoon but only succeeded in getting as far as the police headquarters, beyond which the road was barred and all non-combatants were being hastily turned back. Since this time a big change had taken place in the appearance of the Bund. At the first bridge, on either corner, facing East, a quick-firing gun had been mounted behind a hastily erected rampart of granite kerbstones. Sampan and junks had, for the most part, left their mooring for lower down the river, while Chinese gunboats big and small, careered madly and, to all appearances aimlessly, up or down stream.

There was a strong opinion that the firing from Kwan Yau Shan was directed at them. The Governor General had, by this time, left the Shamshui and returned to his ship; and to make the gunboats less conspicuous to any evil-disposed artillery, he ordered all gunboats to take down the strings of flags with which they had been decorated since his arrival on Monday. The farther one proceeded eastwards the more sinister was the appearance of things, and there seemed every chance of indiscriminate street firing at any moment. Indeed it was something like a relief to be told that one must go no farther.

Later.—Firing was loud and frequent at three o'clock this morning. The latest and the worst piece of intelligence is that the rebels have been joined by something like half the army and all these are seeking to dictate terms to Lung; so what the end will be it is impossible to imagine. What the insurgents are after, principally, is money, and plenty of it. Last night an alarm of fire was spread and, from the top of the water tower one was able to see that apparently an immense block of buildings was in flames, and the question was—was it the Yamen? Official information just received says that it was, and that it and the block of Government buildings behind it have been burnt to the ground. No one has occupied the Yamen for some days, but it is known that a good store of treasure was hidden there.

The merchants and volunteers have done their best to make peace between the parties but have given up the attempt in despair. It is thought that there will be pitched battle to-day. General Lung seems strangely silent as to his opinions and intentions.

LOCAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

No great significance is attached by prominent Chinese in Hongkong to the disagreement between General Lung's troops and the Canton Army which culminated in a resort to arms. The general view is that the Canton troops had been ordered to remove from the occupation of the Five Storey Pagoda and would have done so without demur had not General Lung's men appeared on the scene before they had had time to get out. It is thought that some little bickering must have ensued and that the men on both sides lost their tempers and then took to fighting. One well-known Chinese business man, remarking on the situation, said:—"It is only a slight disagreement, and will soon be adjusted. The whole populace and the great bulk of the Army are with General Lung, and he will have no difficulty in preserving peace and order."

The report that the staff at the Canton station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway had deserted the offices lacks confirmation, and we learn on enquiry this morning

SPECIAL CABLES.

WOOSUNG FORTS BOMBARDED.

GOVERNMENT FORCES HEMMING THE REBELS IN.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai Received Aug. 12

The feature of to-day's bombardment of the Woosung Forts was the accuracy of the fire of the cruisers outside Woosung.

The engagement was of an intermittent character, but the Government forces are closing in on the rebels, who are consequently replying to make a sortie in force from Kiangwan.

Shanghai, Received Aug. 13.

The attack on Woosung has not developed; at present the operations are on the outposts only.

Big Rebel Movement.

A force of 20,000 Hunanese rebels have crossed the border of the Province and are confronting the outposts of the Hupeh Army. Another report states that the Hunanese are advancing close to the Yangtze.

The Amoy Dispute.

The Chinese have conceded all the Japanese demands at Amoy in the conflict between Japanese and Formosan subjects and the Chinese. The Japanese Consul has given the authorities till the 15th inst. to punish the ringleaders of the riots.

SURRENDERED.

Later.

The Woosung Forts surrendered this (Wednesday) morning.

(By Courtesy of the "Chinese Mail.")

Shanghai, Received August 13.

It is reported that the Woosung Forts have surrendered and the five-coloured flags are floating over them.

The cruiser Hieiichi is at present alongside the forts collecting insurgent soldiers.

Information received from Japan is to the effect that Wu Hon-man arrived at Moji and proceeded to Kobe on August 11.

Woosung Surrenders.

A private telegram received in the Colony, and despatched from Shanghai at midnight states that the Woosung Forts have surrendered.

that the usual morning express train from Canton left shortly after seven o'clock for Kowloon, and the staff was then on duty as usual.

Since the trouble first broke out at Canton no fewer than 25,000 refugees have come into the Colony by rail; but at present the traffic is quite normal. Reckoning both steamers and railway, there must have come into the Colony during the past few weeks quite 100,000 Chinese from Canton.

Fighting Reported.

Telegraphic communications between Hongkong and Canton were interrupted last night, but a letter from the correspondent of the "China Mail" at Canton, states that there has been fighting between Lung's troops and the land army, near the Northern Gate, lasting until about noon. The land soldiers stationed before the Provincial Assembly and those in the five storied Pagoda both fired into the City until four o'clock in the afternoon, doing, however, very little damage. The land troops have seized the Arsenal but it is thought that trouble will only last as long as they are possessed of ammunition.

Lung still remains on his gunboat, and he has announced that any troops who disobey his orders will be treated as rebels and shot.

It is reported that higher officials in the land troops have deserted, while many of those of the middle ranks have followed suit. Some, however, have been murdered and only a few agree with the soldiers. It is feared, in Canton, that, owing to lack of proper commanders, these troops will take to looting; and the removal of valuables is going on quite as strongly as it was a few days ago.

New Dry Dock.

The "Scent Press" learns that a scheme is on foot among three different groups of Japanese capitalists at Fusan to construct a dry dock there. Each party proposes to construct one capable of accommodating a vessel of less than 1,000 tons and all of them have already filed with the authorities applications for permission to start the work. In view, however, of the obvious fact that three docks are too many for present-day Fusan, it is unlikely, says the paper, that the authorities will sanction the applications of them all, though probably permission for one will be granted.

MR CLEMENTI'S PROMOTION.

Appointed Colonial Secretary to British Guiana.

Mr. Cecil Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary, has received appointment as Colonial Secretary to British Guiana. This is in the nature of a promotion which has been long recognised as well deserved, and Mr. Clementi is to be congratulated on his advancement. The salary attached to Mr. Clementi's new post is given in the Colonial Office List as £1,350 rising to £1,500. Mr. Clementi leaves on August 27 by the Siberian mail for Europe.

The departing Assistant Colonial Secretary, who is a son of Col. Montagu Clementi, of Culmpton, Devon, has spent the whole of his service career, a period of about thirteen years, in Hongkong. During this time he has earned the good opinion of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Clementi was educated in St. Paul's School and passed from thence to Magdalen College, Oxford, where a fair list of scholastic honours stand to his name. He took his B.A. degree in 1898, and three years later the master's degree. In 1895 he secured honourable mention in the Hertford Scholarship, and honourable mention in the Ireland and Craven scholarship in the following year. In 1897 he secured the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship and in 1898 gained distinction in connection with the Chancellor's Latin essay, among other honours.

The following year saw his appointment as cadet to Hongkong, and, on December 19, 1899, he arrived in the Colony and was attached to the Colonial Secretary's office. The early part of the following year was devoted to the study of Cantonese at Canton, and, exactly a year and a day after his arrival in Hongkong, Mr. Clementi passed his final examination in that language. Some eight months later he was appointed assistant Registrar General and assumed duty on February 4, 1902. With an intervening space of a few months, during which he acted as Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. Clementi continued as assistant Registrar General until the latter end of 1903. That year also saw him doing useful work in famine relief in Kwangsi. On December 10, 1913, Mr. Clementi was appointed member of the Land Court in the New Territories, and his activities were more or less confined to that portion of the Colony until, in October, 1907, he received appointment as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils. Previous to this Mr. Clementi had added a knowledge of Pekingese to his linguistic repertoire. In 1911 he was appointed acting Colonial Secretary, and again in 1912 until the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Claud Gower. On April 16 of last year he married Miss Penelope Eyres, the eldest daughter of Commodore Oswald Eyres, R.N. The wedding which took place in St. John's Cathedral, was largely attended by those who had come in contact with and esteemed, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, as an official, and in his private life. By his departure, the Civil Service of Hongkong will lose a most able member, though we are sure everyone will unite with us in congratulating him upon his well-earned promotion.

The Policeman's Imagination.

A man accused of loitering with intent told the Greenwich magistrate that he had a hairpin which he used as a pipe-cleaner, in his pocket, and he supposed that the policeman by a flight of imagination mistook it for a burglar's crowbar. After this, you will not be surprised to hear that he was discharged.

Drama in the Antipodes.

Although he was better known in Australia, the late Mr. J. O. Williamson paid frequent visits to England for the purpose of recruiting dramatic companies and acquiring new plays. At the time of his death his firm was the largest controller of dramatic enterprises in the Antipodes. Mr. Williamson, who was born in Pennsylvania, was himself an actor for a good many years before going into management.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using tinned or other preserved milk. The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservatives of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—
Good. Clean & Wholesome Milk.

SEQUEL TO A FIRE.

Action Against an Insurance Company.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Kemp, Puisne Judge, the action was continued in which It Tsau-sau a Chinese doctor of medicine of Canton sued the Po Wah Insurance Co., 84 Bonham Street to recover the sum of \$1000. The plaintiff claimed, as insured under a policy of insurance dated May 24, 1910, whereby the defendants under their common seal insured the plaintiff against fire during a period of one year from May 24, 1910, to May 24, 1911, for \$700 on a dwelling house, and \$300 on fixtures, in consideration of a premium of \$35 paid by the plaintiff.

Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring and Russ for the defendant firm.

Mr. Goldring said that owing to the trouble in Canton he could not get any of his witnesses from Canton. Lai Pui-tong was not in court to-day, and he did not know whether Mr. Hind had finished with him or not.

Mr. Hind:—I have not. I am in the same difficulty myself and I have had to cut my own short.

Mr. Goldring:—I am going to ask, later on, for permission for a commission to go to Tientsin to take evidence.

Mr. Hind:—It is absolutely too late for a commission.

Mr. Goldring:—That is a matter for argument after I take out my summons. I have only two witnesses, the company's agent and one of the secretaries; with your Lordship's permission, I will take the agent first. With the present state of affairs in Canton, it is very difficult to get anybody.

The agent in the box said he had known the plaintiff for ten years, and it was through his, plaintiff's, agency that the Po Wah accepted the \$1000 risk. To rebuild the house, he estimated would cost \$720.

Witness was asked whether there was a signboard on the plaintiff's house, and replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Goldring:—What was on the signboard?

Mr. Hind:—I don't know whether my friend can give that evidence. It is verbal evidence of a written document.

The objection was not sustained.

LADY GODIVAS.

Mr. Housman's Startling Proposal.

In an address on "Petticoat Government" to the members of the International Women's Franchise League Mr. Laurence Housman, the author and poet, said the most remarkable example in history of "unpetticoat government" was exercised by Lady Godiva.

He is reported by the "Daily Mail" as saying that he wished all women would take her as their patron and example, and again do violence to their conventional sense of modesty in order to shame men into just ways.

In the war against evil it was not always sufficient to gird the loins. Sometimes it was necessary to strip.

To-day's Advertisements

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLUMBO and STRAI S.

THE Company's Steam ship

"IYO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th August, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong 13th August, 1913. [450]

"HEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENLONIOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents. Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. [442]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SOANDIA."

Captain Joachim, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Hongkong and/or Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on Cargo:—

ex. a.s. "Trolleborg" from Abus

"Germania" from Göteborg

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. [848]

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A trial visit would be more convincing than saying anything further.

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S.S. SENEGAMBIA 28th Aug.
S.S. UCKERMARK 28th Aug.
S.S. LIBERIA 11th Sept.
S.S. ALBENGA 20th Sept.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. BERMUDA 18th Aug.
For Marseilles & Hamburg:
S.S. SAXONIA 22nd Aug.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. SILESIA 26th Aug.
For V. ver. S. ste. and/or T. & P. (Or):
S.S. UCKERMARK 27th Aug.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. SUEVIA 4th Sept.
For Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. BELGRAVIA 5th Sept.
For Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. O.J.D. AHLERS 11th Sept.
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. SCANDIA 22nd Sept.
For V. ver. S. ste. and/or T. & P. (Or):
S.S. G. FERD. LAEISZ 30th Sept.
For Emden, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. SUEVIA 1st Oct.
For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
S.S. SACHSEN 12th Oct.
For Further Particulars, apply to—
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Hongkong Office. [12]

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Joint Service of THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 13th AUGUST.
9.00 p.m. "PATSHAN." 2.00 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "HONAM."
THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST.
8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN." 8.00 a.m. "PATSHAN."
9.00 p.m. "HONAM." 2.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."
10.00 p.m. "PATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
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MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO
SUNDAY, 17th August.
The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN," will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company
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S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Iizawa STAMBA MARU Capt. Teranaka	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 12th Aug. at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 26th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	NIKKO MARU Capt. Yagi KUMANO MARU Capt. Winckler	T. 9,600 T. 9,300 WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug. at noon. WED'DAY, 24th Sept. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	JINSEN MARU Capt. Richards IVO MARU Capt. Hirase	T. 6,000 T. 12,000 MONDAY, 18th August. THURS., 14th Aug. 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	KUMANO MARU Capt. Winckler	T. 9,300 TUESDAY 26th Aug. 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Tozawa	T. 6,000 FRIDAY, 15th August.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	CEYLON MARU Capt. Noguchi	T. 12,000 MONDAY, 18th August.
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SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	14th Aug. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SUNKIANG"	15th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	16th Aug. at m'night.
WEIHAIWEI, AND TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	17th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	19th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	21st Aug. at 5 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

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"S.S. LINTON" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."
SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Linan" and the S.S. "Luchow," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passages apply to

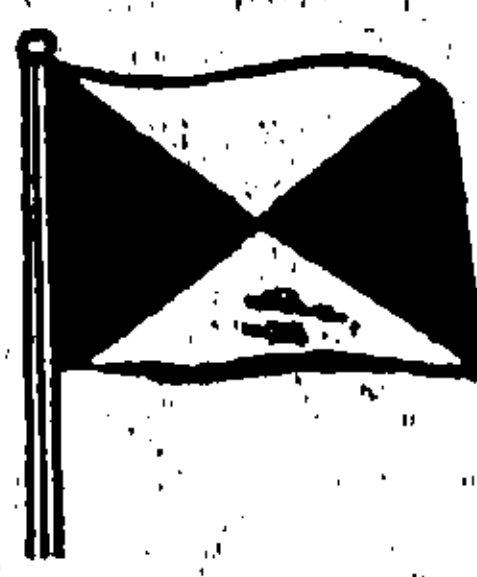
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents
Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 13th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME INDO-CHINOISE For Haiphong Direct.

S.S. "SIKIANG," CAPT. PANNIER,
Will leave for Haiphong on Saturday the 16th instant at 9 a.m.
For Freight and passage apply to M. SAINT CLAIR de BUSSIERRE, Agent
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Cte.

Shipping

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.



Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	FRIDAY, 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	MONDAY, 25th August, 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO
GENERAL MANAGERS
Hongkong, 7th Aug. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.
Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or at
Tijikini JAPAN 1st half Aug. S'HAJ 1st half Aug.
Tijmanock JAPAN 1st half Aug. JAV 1st half Aug.
Tijpanas S'HAJ 2nd half Aug. JAV 2nd half Aug.
Tijtaroom JAV 1st half Sept. JAV 1st half Sept.
Tijliwong JAV 1st half Sept. S'HAJ 1st half Sept.
Tijlatap JAV 1st half Sept. JAPAN 1st half Sept.
Tijmah JAPAN 2nd half Sept. JAV 2nd half Sept.
Tijboda JAV 2nd half Sept. S'HAJ 2nd half Sept.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375 York Building. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)
Steamer Tons Captain Date of Sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru" 11,000 A. G. Stevens Aug. 26, at noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru" 22,000 E. Bent Sept. 1. "
S.S. "Hongkong Maru" 11,000 S. Togo Sept. 19. "
S.S. "Shinyo Maru" 22,000 H. S. Smith Sept. 25. "
S.S. "Chiyu Maru" 22,000 W. W. Groene Oct. 17. "
The S.S. Nippon Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday 26th August at noon.
These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws.
All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
in connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports
Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).
Steamers Tons Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru 10,500 Saturday, October 4, at Noon.
Anyo Maru 18,500 Wednesday Dec. 3, Noon.
Kiyu Maru 17,200 Thurs., Feb. 5, 1914 at noon.
For further particulars to Agents and Freight, apply to
S. MORIMOTO, Agent,
KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

"THE BIG 4" OF THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MONGOLIA	MANCHURIA	KOREA	SIBERIA
27,000 tons, twin screws.	25,000 tons twin screws.	18,000 tons, twin screws.	18,000 tons, twin screws.
Also Nile, 11,000 tons, China, 10,000 tons, and Persia, 9,000 tons.			

From Hongkong calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe (via Island Sea), Yokohama and Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) through Suez to New York and Europe.
SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.
Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Culstine, Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels.
THIS COST is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route.
For a return ticket to London the cost is but 4/6. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is 4/6. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for 4/6 to London (return ticket 9/6) and to San Francisco 4/6. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service.
Steamers: * Nile, 11,000 Tons Starting Aug. 16, at 9.45 a.m.
Mongolia 27,000 Aug. 23, at 1 p.m.
Passes of charge through tickets have the privilege of travelling by train between Kobe and Yokohama, free of charge.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

From HONGKONG.	From MANILA.
Leave Hongkong.	Arrive Manila.
Aug. 16 NILE	Aug. 18
Sept. 13 PERSIA	Sept. 15
Oct. 14 CHINA	Oct. 16

* Intermediate Steamer.
King's Building (Opp. Blake Pier).
Hongkong, 30th January, 1913.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition-San Francisco-1913.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU
O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent.
Telephone No. 141

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.
Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.
During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the full Fares.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving
HAICHING W. O. Passmore FRIDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAIYANG A. E. Hodgins TUESDAY, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAITAN J. S. Roach FRI., 22nd Aug. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.
HAIMUN J. W. Evans SUN., 17th August, at 10 a.m.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Loss of the Mount Oswald.

The story of a ship putting to sea with her forepeak full of water and no means of pumping it out except by a hand pump was told at Newcastle at the Board of Trade Inquiry into the loss of the steamer Mount Oswald and her crew of 24 hands.

One of the owners, Mr. Lunn, mentioned that except a letter asking for advice they received no letter from the captain requesting them to dry-dock the ship, and he argued that there was no financial advantage in dry-docking the vessel in one place, as against another.

The affidavit of the pilot, who was the last person to see the Mount Oswald, was read. This stated that the captain told him that the forepeak was full of water, and there were no means of pumping it out except by a hand-pump. He advised the captain to put into Hampton Roads to have the ship surveyed, but he said he had been to sea with the forepeak full of water before and he could do it again. The deck cargo of logs was not lashed or secured during his stay on the vessel.

Mr. T. L. MacCoy, marine superintendent to the firm of Lunn and MacCoy, did not think the vessel was seaworthy with her forepeak full of water, and he considered that the master ought to have taken the pilot's advice, and gone into Hampton Roads and dry-docked there.

Crisdian Dagine, able-seaman of the Mount Oswald, a Cuban, said he left the ship in New York. He had an accident on board, and was sent ashore to hospital. He remembered one of the tank tops giving way as it was being filled. When the ship arrived at Mobile the plate was rotten. They carried a deck cargo 17 feet high forward and 18 feet high aft from Mobile to Monte Video, and had a heavy list on the passage. As she was leaving Mobile the vessel took the ground and remained fast three days. Witness was at the wheel when the vessel stranded.

The master was under the influence of drink at the time, said witness. He was telling witness to "port," and the chief mate was telling him to "starboard." He obeyed the master.

He had seen the master at several other times under the influence of drink, practically all the way to Mobile and afterwards to Havana.

What about the chief engineer?—Oh, he was all right; the only time I saw him drunk was at Mobile.

What caused the vessel to run ashore?—Carelessness, I should think.

Asked if he ever saw the master under the influence of drink after his arrival at New York, witness said Captain Stannard came to see him whilst he was in hospital, and was then just as bad.

Robert Cotterell, formerly messroom steward, who left the vessel at St. Thomas, said there was a stock of liquor kept in the cabin. Some of it was beer. From Falmouth to Mobile he saw the master under the influence of drink on several occasions. None of these was before Havana, but it occurred several times at Havana and once between there and Mobile. When they were going through quarantine at Mobile both the master and chief engineer were under the influence of drink.

This concluded the Board of Trade evidence.

Costume and Etiquette.

A satirical comedy characterised the King's visit to Liverpool. Learning that His Majesty preferred to receive people in morning dress, the loyal Liverpoolians besieged their tailors with orders for swallow-tail suits. When these garments were finished, someone discovered that the frock coat, and not the morning coat, was de rigueur, and the tailors were deluged with a second crop of orders. It is said that the local tailoring trade has never enjoyed such brisk business with its living memory.

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

TIENSIN.....CHEONGSHING*.....Fri, 15th Aug. at noon

SHANGHAI.....CHOYANG*.....Fri, 15th Aug. at noon

SPORE, Penang & Cotta VATHING*.....Fri, 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.

MANILA.....LOONGSANG*.....Sat, 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.

SPORE, Penang & Cotta LOVAT*.....Fri, 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m.

MANILA.....YUENSANG*.....Sat, 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.

RE-RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kwatsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Lalsang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatsing" and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choyang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers Date of Sailing

LONDON, ROTTERDAM] FALLS OF ORCHY about 21st August

& ANTWERP.....

New Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA V'COUVER ST'LE] DEN OF CROMBIE about 24th Aug.

TACOMA & PLAND.....

VICTORIA V'VER ST'LE] DEN OF GLAMIS..... 21st Sept.

TACOMA & PLAND.....

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA," 4154 tons gross, Capt. Chidly, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on the 27th August at 4 p.m. taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1913.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.**

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS.
FORGEWASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING: CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

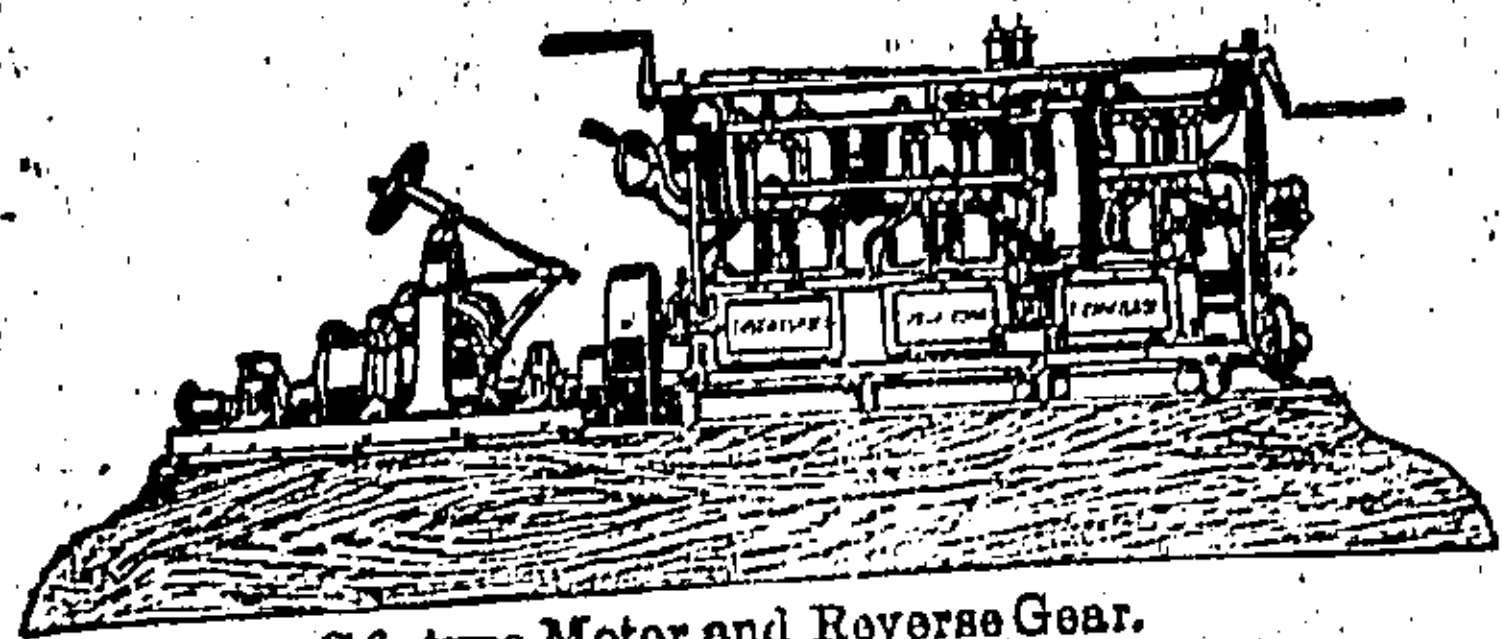
GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to
150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reverse Gear.
B.H.F. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN-
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of
11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Falls of Orchy	J. M. & Co.	20 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Namur	P. & O. Co.	20 August about
London via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	18 August
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Bermuda	H. A. L.	18 August
Havre Bremen & Hamburg, &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	26 August
Havre, Emden and Hamburg, &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	4 Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, O'bo, Port Said	Chili	M. M. Co.	26 August
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Miyasaki Maru	N. Y. K.	27 August
Marseilles & Hamburg, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	15 August
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Vorwarts	S. W. & Co.	2 September about
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'gon,	P. Alice	M. & Co.	20 August
Glasgow & Antwerp,	Glenroy	S. T. & Co.	20 Aug. about

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Indraghiri	J. M. & Co.	14 August
do	Kansas	B. L.	2 Sept.
San, Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	Nile	P. M. Co.	16 August
San, Francisco via Koolung & Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	23 August
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	26 August
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Koolung, &c.	Tamba Maru	N. Y. K.	26 August
Vancouver, S'ile and/or Tacoma, & Pland (Or.)	Uchenmark	H. A. L.	27 August
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Koolung, &c.	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	23 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	4 September
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Monteagle	G. P. R. Co.	30 August
	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	21 August
	Bayo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October

Australia.

Australinn Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
do	Empire	G. L. & Co.	16 August
do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	27 Aug.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjilawong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	19 Aug. about
Kobe and Yokohama	Shinyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
do	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Fulta	J. M. & Co.	15 August
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Austria	S. W. & Co.	30 Aug., about
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	16 August
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	15 Aug.
do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	25 August
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	28 August
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	15 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	G. Apcar	D. S. & Co.	18 August
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	7 Sept.
do	Nore	P. & O.	23 Aug., about
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M. Co.	Quick despatch
do	Scandia	H. A. L.	14 Aug.
do	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	18 Aug.
do	Magellan	M. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Luetzow	M. & Co.	20 Aug., about
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjipinas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Africa	S. W. & Co.	31 August
do	Luchow	B. & S.	14 August
do	Areadia	P. & O. Co.	14 Aug. about
do	Luan	B. & S.	16 August
Tientsin	Cheongshing	J. M. & Co.	14 August
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Shosha Maru	O. S. K.	17 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haijing	D. L. & Co.	15 Aug.
do	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	19 Aug.
do	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	22 Aug.
do	Haiman	D. L. & Co.	17 Aug.
Swatow	Tongwa	D. S. & Co.	19 Aug.
Singapore, Penang, & Calcutta	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	23 Aug.
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	20 Aug.
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	4 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham, Pen'ge & O'bo	Jinsen Maru	N. Y. K.	18 August
Bombay via Singapore, & Colombo	Sungkiang	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Haiphong	Borneo	M. & Co.	End of Aug.
Jessalton, Kudat and Sandakan	Kueichow	B. & S.	17 August
Weihaiwei and Tientsin			

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessels.
Shanghai.	Areadia.
Tientsin.	Cheongshing.
Fort Bayard.	Hua.
Shanghai.	Choyang.
Batavia.	Tjimanoeck.
Macao.	Sul Tai.
Shanghai.	Luchow.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessels.
Moji.	Thongwa.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The sailing hour of the P. M. s.s. Nile from Hongkong to San Francisco has been changed from 3 p.m. to 9.45 a.m. on Saturday, 16th August.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on the 30th June.

The C. P. R. s.s. Montezuma left Moji on the 12th inst., at 8 p.m., and was due to arrive Shanghai on the 14th inst., at 2 p.m.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M.s.s. Luetzow carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd July left Colombo on the 9th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst., a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & E. s.s. St. Albans left Sydney on 6th inst., for this port via Queensland Ports Port Darwin and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on 30th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via ports on the 6th inst., and is expected on the 25th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line s.s. Shimosa from New York, sailed from Saibang for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due here on or about the 19th inst.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. Hokuto Maru from Japan, sailed from Moji for Hongkong via Keelung on the 10th inst., and is due here on or about the 18th inst.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. Riojun Maru from Java, sailed from Sourabaya for Hongkong direct on the 10th inst., and is due here on or about the 21st inst.

The s.s. G. Apcar from Calcutta left Singapore 10th inst., after-noon and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. Nile is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 19th inst., at noon.

The s.s. Thongwa from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 10th and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. Belomond from Leith Middlesbrough London left Singapore on 7th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on 13th inst.

The s.s. Glenlogan passed the Suez Canal on 25th July for Hongkong via Straits.

The T.K.K. s.s. Bayo Maru left Manzanillo for Honolulu on the 28th July and is due in Hongkong on the 20th September.

The Mogul Line s.s. Montrose sailed from the United Kingdom on the 23rd ult., for Hongkong via the Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tanco Maru (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on 10th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Hirano Maru (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 19th ult., and is expected here on the 26th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tamba Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 15th July and is expected here on the 17th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Awa Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 29th July and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The I. C. N. S. s.s. Choyang from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 16th Aug.

The S. L. s.s. Falls of Orchy from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 14th August.

The S. L. s.s. Den of Crombie from London is due at Hongkong on the 20th August.

The S. L. s.s. Harnayee from Portland is due at Hongkong on the 31st inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamer.
Empress of Asia, Br. s.s. 8,883.
S. Robinson 30 July—
Liverpool via Capetown
14th June Gen.—R.D.C.

Taishun, Chi s.s. 1,216, R. Pass-
more, 27th July—Shang-
hai 22nd July, Gen.—O.
M. S. N. Co.

Unkal Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,275, Y.
Nagato, 31st July—Moji
24th July, Coal.—M.B.K.

Yunnan, Fr. s.s. 4,213, Olmen,
31st July—Colombo.—
M. M.

Chili, Fr. s.s. Erchenauer, 1st
August—Marseille 29th
June, Gen.—N. M. & Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth,
7th inst.—Canton, Mat-
ches, Onlon, Yarn, Fish,
etc.—N. Y. K.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "G. APCAR" 4,000 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 20th August.

S.S. "DILWARA" 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, will be despatched
to YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 24th Aug.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "THONGWA" 6,298 tons, Capt. Robins will be despatched
as above on 19th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Aug. 9th, 1913. Agents

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The Steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet
running between Vladivostok and Odessa via Ports
regularly, will call at Hongkong Once a Month
both ways.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars
please apply to
Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent,
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,
Rooms Nos 12A & 14
Hongkong, 31st July, 1913.

Telephone No. 1224.

BOLINDERS CRUDE-
OIL MOTORS.

ARE USED IN THE

BRITISH and in the GERMAN Navy.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

HONGKONG,

21 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Antunes, Miss G. Kent, Capt. W.
Barbieri, E. T. E.
Bate, E. R. Kabel, E. S.
Bates, H. B. Kadoorie, Ellis
Beach, O. Kruemian, A.
Bellios, Mrs. E. Lloyd, G. T.
R. Lobbs, Dr. E. L.
Bayly, B. B. M.
Barbier, L. L. M.
Barbier, L. L. M.
Blum, A. N. and Mrs. Nell
Bentlinger, O. B. Martin, G.
Castro, Mr. & Mason, O. Fare-
Mrs F. H. D. E. brother
Castro, Miss D. Matheson, Miss
E.
Castro, Master Matheson, Mrs.
D. E. R. T.
Campbell, Mrs. & McKean, Dr. G.
Misses S. M.
Cambridge, A. J. Mehta, B. K.
Chapple, F. T. Moracki, J.
Claxton, A. A. Moulder, A. B.
Coleman, Dr. A. Mulder, Mr. &
L. E. F. Mrs. J. D. F.
Davis, C. H. Maisonneuve,
Dortano, Mr. & Mrs. E. R.
Mrs. & 2 child-
Dowar, J. Menezes, Mr. &
Mrs. F.
Douglas, Mr. & McWilliams, C.
Mrs. R. H. F.
Daniel Ferreira, McPherson, J.
Mr. and Mrs. G.
Eddy, Capt. G. W. Neubert, Dr.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Nolte, Dr. R.
Mrs. H. E. Nesmith, F. H.
Fisher, H. G. O'Leary, Miss
Falconer, Mr. & G.
Mrs. P. I. Ormiston, J.
Fenn, W. T. Ray, E. H.
Gallotte, H. Roxburgh, R. R.
Garrow, H. Reay, Miss F.
Gessler, Dr. Rand, Mrs. V.
Geare, Mr. and Sibbey, J. C.
Mrs. I. H. Singer, E. T.
Gillespie, Dr. J. Smith, Mr. and
Mrs. E. E.
Gordon, A. G. Swift, Mrs. Geo
Goulbourn, V. H.
Gourgey, I. Sorby, V.
Grimshaw, R. J. Square, Miss A.
Grisogono, P. O. Socorro, J. P.
Von. Silva, Mr. & Mrs.
Gumbitz, A. K. F. de
Hall, P. O. Safer, J.
Hanna, Dr. J. G. Slight, Mrs. K.
Hannibal, Mr. & Tepp, J. R.
Mrs. W. A. Theodorides, E.
Harbord, W. T. Th.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. Walker, Capt.
E. A. O. M. G.
Hartmann, Dr. Weidner, W. E.
Innes, Capt. R. White, F. W.
Ingersall, Lt. & Wood, G. G.
Mrs. R. E. Wong, H. I.
Judah, Mrs. A. Williams, Capt.
N. E. O. C.
Johnson, Mr. & Yobelon, Y.
Mrs. Zimmerman, P.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond, Mrs. R. Logan, W.
Cargill, F. J. Mackintosh, J.
Chao, C. A.
Chao, T. Major, Mrs.
Connell, R. Massey, Miss.
Connell, H. E. McHugh, Mr.
Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
Mrs. Mody, Mr. &
Donaldson, W. Mrs. J. H. N.
A. Morris, Mrs.
Finchott, Mrs. Murphy, J. A.
Gerlach, Mr. & Murray, M. F.
Mrs. W. W. Nobbs, A. P.
Grimble, G. Jassmore, Capt.
Harris, J. B. & Mrs. W. C.
Heinemann, Mr. Peake, A. D. J.
& Mrs. Saunders, Miss.
Hingle, E. J. Schenk, Mrs.
Jensen, B. Sh-lhamer, Mr.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs. W. D. Sibree, Dr.
Lauritzen, Mr. & Spurge, H. S.
Mrs. Stewart, Capt.
Lemare, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
Mrs. Walker, Dr.
Lennox, J. Whitelaw, G. C.

Grand Hotel.

Bird, W. C. Luckin, E.
Crew, Mr. & Marsh
Mrs. A. B. Newhouse, Miss
Fresno, A. Pollard, Capt.
Fronok, C. Reilly, Miss.
Fearon, R. R. R. R.
Freadendall, H.
Mrs. Sayer, A.
Fouyeth, Miss Schroth, G.
Hayne, Schuetz, W.
Haseock, Mr. & Smith, Mrs.
Mrs. Stockwell
Haseock, Miss Sanderson, Miss
Key, Dr. Weber, Mr. &
King, E. G. Mrs.
Karwood, Miss Weissmann, C.
Lewington, Willson, Mrs.
Coria, J. S. H. C.
Lozber, A. Willson, C.

Craigieburn.

Caldwell, Mr. Meuror, Mrs.
Caldwell, Miss McDougall, Mr.
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs.
and Mrs. McOalg, J.
Cornell, W. A. Reynaud, M.
Cordell, Mr. & dame & mon-
Galsbraith, V. Smith, Mrs. G.
M. Smith, E. G.
Guernier, Mrs. Wood, E. M.

Consignees

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"S.S. NILE"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees' cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered Tuesday the 12th inst., at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining undelivered Saturday August 16th, 1913 at noon will, in addition to landing charges, will be subject to storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. All claims must be filed on or before September 9th, 1913, otherwise they will not be recognized.

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Notices

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

The Queen's Road Central Co. AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES: HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS. Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY. CHEAPEST STORE IN THE EAST. Queen's Road, Central: The Old Supreme Court, Telephone 1450

BEAR BRAND MILK.

NATURAL SWISS MILK STERILISED.

This Milk once opened, keeps longer than ordinary Milk and can be used for any purpose for which ordinary Cows' Milk is generally used.

SOLE AGENTS. F. BLACKHEAD & CO., ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

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Notices

A New SILK STORE

in the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large and

Commodious Premises No. 38 & 40 Queen's Road Central,

lately occupied by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son, and where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome

Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and attractive designs and patterns.

Turkish, Persian & India Silk, Carpets & Woollen Rugs

Prices specially reduced for summer. Cheaper store in the Colony. As early visit earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM. Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. 1348

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PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES.

Feking August 4

By order of the Provisional President:—

(1) Chiang Ruest-ti is hereby appointed Acting Lieutenant-General of Jehol.

The Arsenal Attack.

(2) Shanghai, being a large port in East Asia where Chinese and foreign merchants live together, and the centre for the shipping of the Yangtze and abroad, and commanding the attention of the whole world, is a place of vast importance. On May 29, rebel leader Hsu Chi-wen and others, at the instigation of some persons, suddenly attacked the Arsenal, but they were repulsed by the Arsenal garrison troops, a number of them being captured. Repeated orders to search for the remnants and to take precautionary measures have been issued to Chen Teh-chuan, Tuh of Kiangsu.

Subsequently, upon receipt of a telegram from Chen Kuang, Director of the Arsenal, stating that the ruffians were secretly plotting another attack, and to take precautions against any eventual trouble, Vice-Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and Major-General Tsang Chih-ping were specially despatched in command of over 1300 troops of the Grand Corps to the Arsenal which they reached on August 3, to act in conjunction with Li Ting-sing, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy in (all measures of) defence and protection. On the 15th day, Huang Hsing and others rose in rebellion at Nanking, and demanded, by telegram, that from the said Brigade should evacuate the Arsenal. Every soldier of our force, being naturally loyal and brave, is a match for 100 (rebels). The rebel leaders, Chen Chi-mhi and Niu Yung-chien, annexed Shanghai, coerced or instigated three regiments of the 61st Brigade, three regiments of Sungkiang troops, three regiments of infantry of the 31st Brigade, three regiments of the Fu Corps (Liu Fu-piao's) four regiments of Shanghai troops, one regiment of the Artillery Corps, two regiments of the Guard of Tsen Chan-huan and 1,000 and more new recruits from the riff-raff to attack us on all sides for several days and nights. The Government troops made a stubborn defence, killing the majority of the desperadoes. The said rebel leaders gave licence to their soldiers in burning and looting, thereby hurting the innocent people as was graphically testified by both Chinese and foreign merchants. The said rebels need not be pitied even if they die. But what crime were our people guilty of that they should have met such a calamity?

At present, both the marine and land forces have successively departed for the south. As the city and suburbs of Shanghai have been completely recovered, a declaration should be made to the four quarters (of the earth) as to the rewards for the meritorious and to punish the offenders.

Upon Vice-Admirals Li Ting-sing and Tseng Ju-cheng, the Third Order of Merit is hereby conferred; and upon Major-General Tsang Chih-ping is conferred the Fourth Order of Merit. With reference to the captains of the warships and commanders of engagements, let the said Vice-Admirals make inquiries and submit a full report of their names and the nature of the service that each has rendered, for the bestowal of our recognition. All officers of the marine and land forces are hereby promoted one step in rank. The corporals and soldiers shall be given rewards as ordered in a former telegram. The wounded shall be granted compensation on a liberal scale.

Niu Yung-chien, Liu Fu-piao, Huang Fu and Shen Pao-yi are hereby cashiered of their ranks, and their capture for punishment is hereby left in the hands of the Tathu and the Civil Governor of Kiangpu and the Military Governor of Shanghai. All other officials and officers shall not be questioned if they will voluntarily repent their offence.

(3) Upon the receipt of a telegram from Tuan Chi-kuei, Paoli

scator of Kiangai, and Li Shun, Military Commissioner of Kiangai reporting the victory over rebels at Tohan and the recovery of Juichang, etc.:—Granting promotions to a number of commanders and officers and rewards for the soldiers.—"North China Daily News."

MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST.

Grant of a Decree of Divorce.

Mrs Jennie Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, was granted a decree nisi in her undefended petition for divorce on July 15 before the President of the Divorce, Sir Samuel Evans.

Though it was not in this law term's list, it was entered for bearing among other undefended petitions before the rising of the Court.

The petitioner alleged that her husband, Mr. George Frederick Middleton Cornwallis-West, had been guilty of statutory desecration, through non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights made in January last, and also of misconduct with a woman unknown.

Counsel: For the petitioner, Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., and Lord Tiverton (instructed by Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, & Co.); for the respondent, Mr. J. H. Murphy (instructed by Messrs. C. Russell & Co.).

Mr. F. E. Smith, in a few words opening the petition, said the marriage took place on July 28, 1900, and on December 23, 1912, the husband left. The present petition for divorce was filed on May 8.

Petitioner in the Box.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West briskly entered the box and gave evidence of the date of her marriage at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. She lived at 2 Norfolk Street, Park Lane. On December 23 last her husband left the house in the usual way. He never returned. On March 3 last she obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights.

Counsel then elicited that the petitioner had previously received a letter from her husband saying that he did not propose to return.

The President: That is the letter I saw on the previous occasion?

Mr. Smith: Yes, (To the petitioner): After the decree had been served did you instruct your solicitors to make certain inquiries and eventually give instructions for the present petition to be filed?—Yes.

I think you now live at 32, Dover Street?—Yes.

And your domicile is English?—Yes.

The President: Did your husband obey the order?—No.

This concluded the evidence of Mrs. Cornwallis-West, who went to a chair below the witness-box.

ENGLISH TOBACCO.

"A hundred acres of tobacco will be grown in England and Wales this

COMMERCIAL.

"Made in England." Writing to the "Globe" Mr. M. N. Humphrey says:—I have been making inquiries among leading London wholesale and distributive firms in the toy trade with a view to ascertaining the relative shares of British-made and foreign-made toys in the market in this country. The estimates supplied to me vary, but, considering them as a whole, I find that the ratio between the two classes varies according to whether the retail price is under or over one shilling or thereabouts. It appears that in cheap lines an overwhelming proportion of toys are foreign-made—apparently, something like 80 per cent. On the other hand, in the case of better class and, therefore, more expensive toys, the proportion between British and foreign is considerably less, one leading emporium believing the ratio to be 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. There seems to be a general agreement that during the past five years increasing quantities of British-made toys have been placed on the market.

Freight. Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report from Shanghai, dated August 7 states that, contrary to expectations, the homeward freight market continues to show improvement, and a fair quantity of beans are still going forward. The revolt has had a disastrous effect on the coastwise trade; there are no orders or inquiries worth speaking of and rates consequently are very weak all round. The next cargo boats on the berth are as follows:—Marcelles, London and Antwerp, Hitachi Maru (August 8), Namur (August 14) and Miyazaki Maru (August 22); London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Lycanor (August 12); Glasgow, Glenroy (August 15); Glasgow and Leith, Glenfarg (August 20); London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, Falls of Orelly (August 13); Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool, Ningchow (August 15); Marseilles, Havre, etc., Bermuda (August 13); Havre, Bremen and Hamburg, Silesia (August 13); New York via Suez, Indraghiri (August 9) and Bloemfontein (August 19).

Coal. Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report for the fortnight ended August 7 states that there was no new business of any kind in the Japanese coal market, owing to the revolt and the consequent tight money market; stocks on the spot are up to the average, but deliveries have been stopped in some directions. In Japan the market is very firm owing to the small stocks at coaling ports and if present conditions in Japan continue there is a probability of a large rise in contract prices for next year. Deliveries of Cardiff coal have been brisk owing to the large number of men-of-war in port. There have been very few arrivals of Fushan Coal and stocks are very short. Owing to local conditions very little business has been done in Kailan coal and deliveries, even under contract, have been small. Stocks in the Forth, however, remain small and high prices are being maintained.

Rubber. Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, general managers of the under-mentioned companies, inform that the "N.O. Daily News" that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from the agents in Singapore that the output of dry rubber for July was as follows:—

Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd. 1,120
Tanah Merah Estates, Ltd. 815
Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., General managers of the Batu Anom (Johore) Rubber Estates Ltd., informs then that the estimated output of dry rubber from the company's estates for the month of July, was 4,208 lb., which includes an adjustment of stock to the end of June of 665 lb.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., agents of the Pengkalen Estate Estate, Ltd., inform then that they have received telegraphic information from their Singapore agents that the output of rubber for the month of July was 5,350 lb. Mr. E. F. Bateman, secretary of the Sonawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., informs then that the estimated dry weight of Para rubber produced on the Company's estate for the month of July, as telegraphed by the Company's agents, is 47,023 lb.

Entertainments

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

FOR

Tuesday 12th & Wednesday 13th

INCLUDING THE FILM ENTITLED

"THE OBSTACLE"

A FINE PRODUCTION OF "MILANO"

HUGE SUCCESS OF

Kitty Raynor & Olga Montez

THE BIJOU.

THE GENTLER PASSION.
GREATEST COLOURED FILM EVER SHOWN IN
HONGKONG,
4,000 feet long.

HARDLY THE DOG'S FAULT

A FINE COMIC PICTURE.

Mr. E. F. Bateman, secretary of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., states that the estimated dry weight of Para rubber produced on the Company's estates for the month of July, as telegraphed by the Company's agents, is 17,351 lb.

The "Right to Miss." Playgoers will be interested in the result of a case decided recently at Swansea, in which a man who had been ejected from a music-hall for "hissing a song was awarded £50 damages. As no one, save Mr. Shaw, has questioned the theatre's right to applaud what pleased him, there can be no logical objection if he also signifies his disapproval of what he does not like.

Public Companies

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and from October 1st, 1913, the price of Gas to the Public will be reduced to \$2.50 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

By Order of the Directors,
J. McCUBBIN,
Acting Local Secretary and Resident Engineer.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. C. H. P. Hay will act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1913 of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY the 18th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th inst. to the 16th inst. both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers
Hongkong, 8th August, 1913.

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

presents.

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT

Special Revival by Request

"THE PINK LADY."

Thursday, August 14

The ever popular and fascinating

"THE DAIRYMAIDS"

From the Apollo Theatre, London.

Friday, August 15

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

THIS YEAR

When Hongkong's Favourite

Musical Play will be staged

"AUTUMN MANOEUVRES"

From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.

Commenced at 9 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices \$3.50, \$3, \$2, and \$1.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby that the

ORDINARY HALF-

YEARLY MEETING OF THE

SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation

will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the

16th day of August 1913, at Noon,

for the purpose of receiving the

Report of the Court of Directors

together with a Statement of

Accounts to 30th June 1913.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES

of the Corporation will be

CLOSED from Monday, the 4th

August, to Saturday, the 16th

August, 1913 (both days inclusive),

during which period no

transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1913. 1455

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY

OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my

temporary absence from the

Colony Mr. C. H. P. Hay will act

as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1913.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Office: 5, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay Calcutta Canton

Cebu Hankow Hongkong

Kobe Manila Mexico

Panama Peking San Francisco

Shanghai Yokohama

Capital and Reserve \$7,000,000 (Gold)

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual

terms. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year, at

4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates, which

may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted

on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF

CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

issued. PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares

of all the principal cities in the World.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1912

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,200,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches Agencies at

Antung-Hsien Nagasaki

Bombay Newchwang

Calcutta New York

Changchun Osaka

Dairen Peking

Fengtien Ryokun Port

Harbin (Arthur)

Hankow San Francisco

Honolulu Shanghai

Kobe Tientsin

Liao-Yang Tokyo

London Los Angeles

Lyons

Interest Allowed on Current

Account.

Deposits received for fixed

periods at rates to be obtained on

application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1913. 118

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND

CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal

Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,700,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened

and FIXED DEPOSITS received

for 1 year or shorter periods

at rates which will be quoted on

application.

A. S. HEWETT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. 122

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 32

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

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4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. "

WATER POLO.

R. E.'s First Defeat in Gascoigne League.

"A" and "G" Companies of the D.O.L.I. met the Royal Engineers last evening and inflicted on them their first defeat of the season in the Gascoigne League at the Ordinance Canteen.

The teams were as follows:—"A" and "G" Companies D.O.L.I.; Challenger, Morey and Baldwin; Farmer, Smith, Cassell and Shale.

Royal Engineers:—Brown, Deveney and Ferrigan; Morrish, Collins, Tucker and Wright; Referee, Gunner Burt, R.G.A.

From the commencement the Engineers attacked with their accustomed speed but were not able to make any impression on the Cornish goal, while the Cornwalls in like attempts got just as far forward with the Engineers' custodian. In fact only one goal was scored in the first half, and that was by Tucker who swam the whole length of the "field" and finished off a fine individual effort with a shot that Challenger could not stop.

In the second half Farmer was in the centre of the picture all the time. Well on in the game this player equalised for the Cornwalls with a long shot and followed his success with the winning goal just before time was sounded. The closing scores were, "A" and "G" Coys. D.O.L.I. 2 goals; R. E.'s 1 goal.

LARGER LIFEBOATS.

Upwards of 600 inventors relating to the stowage and launching of boats and embarking passengers in an emergency have been submitted to the Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits, appointed by Mr. Buxton, whose report has been issued as a Blue-book. Very few, if any, of the inventions, the report states, contained new principles of practical utility.

On the subjects of increased size of lifeboats on passenger ships the Committee have prepared a plan for a docket boat capable of carrying 250 persons, and they have considered a design for davits by which these boats could be launched, even by hand. They are therefore satisfied that the scheme is practicable.

As to stowage of boats, the Committee do not desire to modify the opinion that it is possible for all existing foreign-going passenger vessels to carry boat accommodation for all persons for which they are certified.

Several recommendations are made with a view to increasing the stability of pontoon rafts, buoyant deck seats, and life-jackets. The Committee are of opinion that many occasions may arise in which an approved pontoon raft of a type they recommend will be even more useful than an open lifeboat or a docketed lifeboat.

Other recommendations of the Committee include:

In all passenger vessels the boats, davits and falls should be of such strength that the boat may be lowered safely with the full complement of passengers.

Passengers should be embarked at the lowest open deck.

SANITARY BOARD.

Outbreak of Cholera at Shaikwan.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Board, Mr. D. W. Tratman presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Col. Younan, Ng Hon-tsz, Chan Kai-ming, Dr. F. Clark M.O.H. and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, secretary.

In connection with the proposed underground trough closet in D'Aguilar Street the president said that there seemed to be some ambiguity about the word "Original" in the minutes. The first site that was proposed was situated right at the top of D'Aguilar Street beneath a high retaining wall. Various objections were raised to that and the matter was referred to the board. After consideration a second site a little further down was suggested and that was the one the board approved of at the last meeting at which the question was dealt with. The advantages of the present site were that it was nearer Queen's Road and was not in so out-of-the-way a place. Objections had been called for this second site and subsequently second and third alternative sites were proposed, and the government had referred the whole matter again to the board for consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett said he had no very strong views against the present site and if it were considered more advantageous he was quite prepared to vote for it. On the motion of the president a resolution approving the plans submitted subject to the provision of satisfactory means of ventilation, was passed.

A minute read by the secretary at the end of the meeting stated that the M.O.H. reported a small outbreak of cholera at Shaikwan. Ten cases had been reported to date and five were under observation. The probable cause was eating polluted shell fish and the M.O.H. had asked the Captain Superintendent of the Police to assist in preventing fish being taken from that locality. Specimens had been forwarded for bacteriological examination.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate General Hongkong, at 10 a.m. to-day:

Cyclone or typhoon N.W. of Yap moving W.N.W.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

POST OFFICE.

The Yingchow with the mail from London via Siberia of Friday the 25th ult., is due to arrive here to-day.

The Delta with the mails from London via Siberia of Wednesday and Saturday, the 23rd and 26th ult., is due to arrive here on Friday morning, the 15th inst.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY

English, Arcadia.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Yinchow, 13th inst. Siberian, Delta, 15th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Shanghai and North-China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Arcadia, 13th Aug., 5 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Iyo Maru, 13th August, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per Lyemmoon, 13th Aug., 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Hainan, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Hue, 14th Aug., 11 a.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjilmanok, 14th August, noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 14th August, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Luchoo, 14th Aug., 3 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Sungkiang, 15th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Baiching, 15th August, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choyssang, 15th inst., 11 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 15th inst., 11 a.m.

Straits, and India via Calcutta—Yatsing, 15th Aug., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 15th August, 1.15 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per. Rubi, 15th August, 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Bohemia, 15th inst., 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco—Per Nile, 15th inst., 5 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Sikang, 16th inst., 8 a.m.

Philippine Islands Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Empire, 16th Aug., 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed, Friday, at 5 p.m.—Per Delta, 16th August, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loong-sang, 16th August at 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 16th August, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linan, 16th August, 5 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 16th Aug., 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 17th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 18th inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle—Per Minnesota, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 18th inst., 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per Princess Alice, 20th August, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 21st Aug., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 22nd Aug., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Lovat, 22nd Aug., 1 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Canada Maru, 23rd inst., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuen-sang, 23rd August, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Zafiro, 26th August, 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,919, S. Hicase, 12th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Scandia, Ger. s.s. 4,508, T. Sorhims, 12th inst.—Singapore 7th inst., Gen.—L. A. L.

Halching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. O. Passmore, 13th inst.—Fookow, Amoy & Swatow 12th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Ocean Monarch, Br. s.s. 2,949, G. M. Cann, 13th inst.—New York 14th July, Oil—Eu. Route.

C. Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 799, Pahren, 13th inst.—Hoihow 12th inst., Gen.—J. & Co.

Benlomond, Br. s.s. 5,123, Alex. Webster, 13th inst.—London 7th inst., Gen.—Gebb Leung Store.

Baron Andros, Br. s.s. 2,775, L. M. Reid, 13th inst.—Kobe 7th inst., Gen.—Gibson.

Arcadia, Br. s.s. 3,513, S. Barclay, 13th inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 12. Empress of Asia for Victoria. Choyssang for Canton. Kield for Saigon.

August 13. Petchaburi for Hongkong. Scandia for Yokohama. Lyemmoon for Saigon. Haimun for Swatow. Ocean Monarch for Taku Bar. Kaijo Maru for Fookow. Kiukiang for Shanghai. Iyo Maru for Yokohama. Benlomond for Yokohama.

DEPARTED.

August 13. Haitan for Fookow. Mausang for Sandakan. Shidzuoka Maru for Seattle. Chihnia for Hilo. Hitachi Maru for London. Childar for Kwang Yen. Kumsang for Kobe. Misumi Maru for Kwang Yen. Japan for Calcutta. Wuhu for Port Courbert. Luchoo for Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Iyo Maru, arrived 12th inst., from Singapore.

Ah Ching, Komatsu, Mrs. S. Brandt, F. Norrington, G. Bann, K. Okamoto, Mrs. N. Graciano, Mr. & Power, K. Mrs. J. Schuber, F. Gondo, K. Schulze, E. Hoon, Mr. & Soon Lu. Sing, S. D. Hara, G. Sakai, Miss M. Hirayam, Lieut. Shimizu, Mrs. C. K. Tanaka, H. Totake, T. Tatsuno, C. Kimura, Dr. & Unotoro, S. Mrs. K. Watanabe, T. Kubota, S. Wentworth, W.

Per s.s. Scandia, arrived 12th inst., from Singapore.

Mahl, Mrs. Rayage, Dr.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru, sailed from Hongkong on August 12th, for Seattle, etc.

Birbeck, Kraft, W. D. Ervin, Miss Staub, Miss Tracy, Capt. Grant, Warren, C. E. Ghilloche, Hamilton, A. Molson, W. E.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru, sailed from Hongkong on August 13th, for Europe.

Araki, J. Nagahashi, S. Babley, B. B. Namma, Mrs. T. Bank, G. R. Ono, H. Okada, Miss Chan Ho, Mrs. Chita, N. Fernie, Miss J. E. Onogi, T. Funabashi, T. Rees, Miss Gom Bo Seng, Smith, W. W. Mr. & Mrs. Thomson, Thos. Guillot, Mr. & To See, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. C. H. Hirose, T. Wong Kau, Mrs. Irvin, N. Yoshida, T. Kitagawa, Y. Yoshida, S. Kinoshita, S. Yoneda, T. Miller, S. C.

TIDE TABLE.

11th Aug., to 17th August, 1913.

High Water, Low Water, Mean Time, etc.

Mon. 11th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

Tues. 12th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

Wed. 13th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

Thurs. 14th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

Fri. 15th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

Satur. 16th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

Sun. 17th Aug. 10.45 a.m. 4.15 p.m. 11.15 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.53.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok, owing to the approach of a depression from Westward. It has increased slightly along the south-east coast of China, over Formosa and in N. China.

A shallow depression is still central to the West of Haiphong. Moderate to light southerly winds are indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.89 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; cloudy, some rain.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

13th August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootstock 7a 29.4869 — se 2 c

Namuro 6a 29.53 — 0

Hakodate 2a 29.60 — 0

Tokio 2a 29.55 — n 1

Kochi 2a 29.68 — 0

Nagasaki 2a 29.72 — 0

K'shima 2a 29.74 — 0

Oshima 2a 29.75 — 0

Naha 2a 29.77 — waw 1

Ishijima 2a 29.76 — sw 3

Bonin Is. 2a — — sw 3

Chefoo 2a — — sw 3

W'haiwei 2a 29.5978 91 w 2c1a

Hankow 2a — — — —

Ichang 2a — — — —

Kiukiang 2a — — — —

Changsha 2a — — — —

Shanghai 2a 29.6479 95 sse 1 b

Gutzlaff 2a 29.7080 — s 3 b

Sharp P. 7a 29.7284 — 0 c

Amoy 6a 29.7982 87 ne 2 or

Swatow 2a 29.7808 87 — 0 c

Taihou 5a 29.75 — s 2

Taichu 2a 29.76 — 0

Tainan 2a 29.76 — e 2

Koshun 2a 29.75 — 0

P'lores 2a 29.73 — 0

Canton 9a — — — —

H'kong 6a 29.6978 93 s 1 or

Gap Rock 2a 29.68 — se 4 c

Macao 2a 29.6681 — ssw 2 c

Wuchow 9a — — — —

Pakhoi 2a — — — —

Hoihow 2a — — — —

Phu Lien 6a 29.6477 — e 3 b

Tourane 2a 29.6682 — ne 2 c

C. St. J. 2a 29.7774 — se 1 b

Aparri 2a 29.8074 — 0 c

Manila 2a 29.7874 — waw 1 c

Legaspi 2a 29.8381 — se 1 c

Iloilo 9a 29.8381 — se 1 c

Bacolod 2a — — — —

Cebu 2a 29.8583 — 0 c

Labuan 2a 29.8683 — 0 c

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Date On Date

Barometer 29.66 29.67 29.67

Temperature 83 79 81

Humidity 81 91 82

Wind Direction } WNW E E

Force 1 1 1

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0 0.08 0

Highest open air temperature on the 11th

H.K. Observatory, 12th Aug., 1913.

T. F. Claxton, Director.

System, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Fines, Haddock, Eggs &c. ALEXANDER & CO.

Mail Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO—HAMA—ARCADIA—CAPT. S. Buroham—about 23rd Aug. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, LONDON, via Usual Ports—DELTA—CAPT. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.—Noon 16th Aug. Freight & Passage

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles—NAMUR—CAPT. A. Collyer—about 20th Aug. Freight & Passage

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight, or Passage apply to E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 13th August, 1913.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For Steamers To sail on

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ABERDEEN & HAMBURG—PRINCESS ALICE—CAPT. J. Bortfeldt 20,300—WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA—LUTZOW—CAPT. H. Textor 17,300—about WEDNESDAY, 20th August.

MANILA, YAP, MARION, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—P. WALDEMAR—CAPT. H. Bremer 6,000—about TUESDAY, 19th Aug.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA—BORNEO—CAPT. J. Koehler—about the end of August.

JESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN—CAPT. J. Koehler—about the end of August.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1913.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

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